



## De Klerk meets activists

PRETORIA (AP) — President F.W. de Klerk met Wednesday with anti-apartheid leaders for the first time since taking power, but the activists complained his response to their demands was vague. The three-hour meeting with Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and two other anti-apartheid church leaders came a day after de Klerk announced his decision to free eight long-term security prisoners, including seven leaders of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC). De Klerk, who became president in mid-August, told a news conference the clergyman was reluctant to trust his pledges to negotiate a new, just political system. "We are no longer arguing about the fact that all South Africans must have a vote," de Klerk said. The president declined to specify when the eight prisoners would be released, but other government officials said it could be within days. Nelson Mandela, the ANC's best-known imprisoned leader, is not among the eight, and de Klerk said his status was not discussed at Wednesday's meeting. Mandela is widely expected to be released within the next few months.

# Jordan Times

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## Troops open fire in Karabakh

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet troops opened fire after being attacked with stones and hunting rifles in the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabakh, killing one man and injuring six more, local officials said Wednesday. An official of the special Moscow commission now ruling Karabakh said five soldiers and one officer were also hurt in the incident late Tuesday night. "The soldiers opened fire because people started throwing stones and shooting. They have instructions to open fire in response to shooting," he told Reuters from Stepanakert, capital of Nagorno-Karabakh. Tension in the volatile region, which one official said threatened to become another Lebanon, is running high with an unrelenting rail blockade and the discovery of illicit weapons shipments. The commission staff member said the troops, Interior Ministry cadets, were ending their duty tour and heading for an airport in Kirovabad when they were attacked. But a member of the Karabakh committee, which wants to split off the predominantly Armenian enclave from Azerbaijan, said the troops opened fire for no reason after setting off a signal flare.

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## Regent: Parliament will build comprehensive system

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Wednesday that the resumption of parliamentary life in Jordan was a step on the path of building a comprehensive institutionalised system and drawing up legislation capable of dealing with the constant developments in the country. Addressing a celebration held Wednesday at Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture to mark the Prophet Muhammad's birthday, the Regent said that "the challenges facing us calls for a change in the patterns of behaviour and entering a new stage." Integrated and organised institutions and conscious citizens are the pillars of any healthy change, he said. "We'll never get lost as long as we resort to institutional dialogue because such a dialogue serves as a means for reaching the right and leaving away the flaming passions and hateful fanaticism," he said.

Pluralism in Jordan, Prince Hassan said, exists within the context of concord and unity. He pointed out that patience, transcending all differences and contradictions, adherence to the right and fending off oppression and injustice, are the pillars of the rule in Jordan. "All these factors have transformed pluralism into might and enhanced cohesion and solidarity," he said. "They also contributed to enriching experiences and strengthening capacities, thus helping to make up for the shortage of resources in the country." "Constructive pluralism constitutes a source of might and power, but destructive pluralism is a factor of split and division, which can be exploited by the enemies and malicious people who harbour bad intentions for this country," he said.

Prince Hassan stressed that the normal relation between the ruler and the subjects "is based on trust, honesty and mutual confidence." He emphasised the importance of responsible dialogue in creating such normal and strong relations, saying that such a dialogue, if it is to be useful, has its own language which we should learn and its own approach which we should follow. "Some of the features of such a dialogue are that it is direct, frank, objective and free from any personal interests." Prince Hassan called for deriving the lessons from the occasion of the Prophet's birthday and to utilise them in solving the problems and challenges. It is high time we learnt from the essence of the Islamic law and fatwa issued by our good ancestors to deal with specific situations," he said. However, he said, provisions are not rigid but are flexible and thus should be well-conceived.

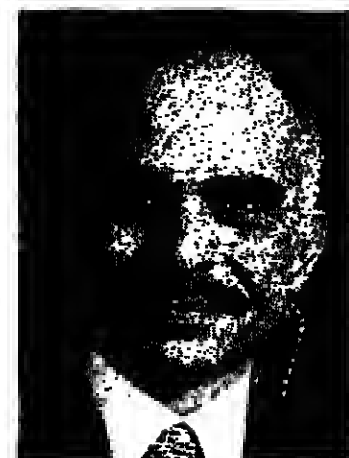
Other speakers on the occasion were Awqaf Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, General Mufti of Jordan Izzeddin Al Khatib, Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs Chairman Akram Zaiter and Armed Forces Mufti Nuoh Sulaiman. Zaiter called on the Arab Nation to support the Palestinian uprising to enable the people there to resist Israeli plans to evict them from their homeland. Sheikh Khatib touched upon the elections in his speech and called on all voters and candi-

## Israeli split blocks peace process — King

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

OTTAWA — The political paralysis resulting from the split in Israel's coalition government is impeding progress in efforts to settle the Palestinian problem, His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday. The King, addressing a joint session of the Canadian parliament on the second day of a state visit to Canada, said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had meanwhile fulfilled all the prerequisites to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict. "The only remaining obstacles to a just peace is Israel's inability to reach a decision on the future of the Arab territories it has occupied by force for over 20 years," the King said. Without naming any party in the Israeli coalition government dominated by the hardline right-wing Likud and the left-of-centre Labour Party, King Hussein, the first Arab leader to address a joint session of the Canadian parliament, said: "At present one half of the Israeli governing coalition favours a territorial compromise. The other half looks for ways to fulfil its avowed pledge to annex the territories, albeit in a camouflaged way to avoid regional and international repercussions."

That the Mubarak proposals constitute a helpful vehicle to advance the peace process. Ironically, we now see the Israeli prime minister trying to derail the very process which he claims as his own brainchild." Regardless of everything, the King said, the question that remained was: "Does Israel accept the application of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to the Arab territories that it now occupies as they were applied to Sinai?" The path towards an international peace conference on the Middle East will be open if Israel "were to accept this principle (of Resolution 242)," the King added. Turning to Lebanon, the King described the latest Arab mediation efforts to end the civil war there as encouraging and said: "We hope sincerely that the decision to form the Lebanese security committee will be implemented, and that the committee will receive the cooperation of all parties concerned."



On Lebanon, the King reaffirmed support for the efforts exerted by the tripartite Arab mediation committee and said that the Lebanese "must be given an opportunity to embark on a process of national reconciliation and social system without any outside interference, to restore all the legitimate sovereignty of the state over all Lebanese territory."

Middle East has yet to experience the exhilaration that progress on intractable issues can bring to war-torn regions hungry for peace and stability. The King also referred to pressing international issues such as Third World debt and development and the threat to the environment. Stressing the scarcity of water resources in the Middle East was a common adversity which warrants that the wiser course "would be to (see them) as a further incentive to peace, so that cooperation can replace competition, and all nations can share this most precious of resources, in a manner most beneficial to all," the King said. Despite the fact that the regional as well as international situations were conducive, little progress has been made towards peace in the Middle East because of internal Israeli differences, the King said. Pointing out that opinion polls have indicated that over half the Israeli people are not adamantly opposed to negotiating with the PLO, the King lamented that "the Israeli government has lagged behind international consensus and, to a certain degree, behind public opinion within Israel itself."

## Court martial for Petra Bank scam

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The military governor has cleared the way for court martial for all those involved in the Petra Bank affair, with charges ranging from fraud and embezzlement to misuse of funds and speculation against the Jordanian dinar. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Tuesday Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, in his capacity as military governor, had ordered trial by the martial law authorities for "anybody, a bank employee, client or accomplice, who is found involved, directly or indirectly, in fraud, embezzlement, misuse of credit facilities, unjustified spending of the bank's funds, and speculation against the dinar and in the Amman Financial Market."

The news agency did not give any further detail of the case involving Jordan's third largest commercial bank, but said the military prosecutor general had decided to set up a special panel to conduct investigations as soon as possible. Petra quoted Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Saad Al Nabulsi as saying that the CBJ was putting all documents and evidence it has on the case at the disposal of the court to allow the court to "reach a just and fair decision on the responsibilities of the people who were in charge of the (Petra Bank) administration since its establishment and who brought the bank to this dangerous situation."

Nabulsi also said that the decision taken in last August by the government's Economic Security Committee to take control of Petra Bank and Jordan Gulf Bank and to merge the two banks had "positive results." He renewed the government's commitment to protect and honour the deposits of the clients of the two banks, whether in local or foreign currency. In the clearest yet indication of the magnitude of the Petra Bank affair, Finance Minister Basil Jaradneh said Monday that the problem was "much worse than what we had envisaged."

Investigations undertaken after the government took control of the two banks in August had unveiled that at least \$68 million were unaccounted for in circulation operations involving Petra Bank, its absconding chairman Ahmad Chalaby, his brother Hazem Chalaby, two Jordan-based firms owned by the Chalabys and two other Chalaby-owned financial institutions based in Geneva as well as Petra Bank International, Washington, an affiliate of Petra Bank, Jordan. The two Jordan-based companies, which Jaradneh identified as Abbara Trading and Rimal Trading, had borrowed a total of \$60 million from Petra Bank and its affiliates but the transactions were not recorded, Jaradneh said in the first substantive official comments on the case. "The funds were transferred on (Ahmad) Chalaby's instructions," Jaradneh said. "But they were not recorded in Petra bank books."

In addition, Chalaby himself, who left Jordan under mysterious circumstances shortly after the takeover and remains outside the country, had gradually withdrawn funds to the tune of \$8 million since 1980 from the two Geneva-based institutions, Mebro, which is under liquidation, and Socofi, according to the minister. The withdrawals were purportedly in favour of Petra Bank Amman, but again without records, Jaradneh said. Rejecting Ahmad Chalaby's claims in the international media that Petra Bank was not in the danger of insolvency at the time of the takeover, Jaradneh said the bank was borrowing from the CBJ "in Jordanian dinars and sending the money abroad to support (its) operations outside Jordan." He said the takeover decision came when it was found that Petra Bank borrowings from the CBJ were funnelled out of the country and the bank was unable to meet with a requirement that all commercial banks deposit 35 per cent of their foreign exchanges with the CBJ. Petra Bank could not "provide a single dollar... or an explanation," Jaradneh said. According to "well-informed bankers" quoted by the Financial Times, the group of companies and banking institutions built up by the Chalabys may have accumulated losses of more than \$250 million inside and outside Jordan. Jaradneh said the CBJ had pumped money to support Petra Bank after the takeover. He did not disclose any figures, but reaffirmed that the government was determined to protect the bank's depositors. Chalaby, who is believed to be somewhere in the Far East, has been calling up the Financial Times in London, several American newspapers and international news agencies, including the Reuters office in Amman, to lay counter-claims to the charges levelled against him. In an obvious reference to statements attributed to the Iraqi-born banker, Jaradneh said Monday that Chalaby had received sympathetic treatment in the foreign press, but added: "He does not deserve it."

## Likud launches bid to torpedo Baker plan

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Hardliners in Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc began a drive Wednesday to try to force the government to reject a U.S.-sponsored meeting of Israeli, Egyptian and American officials that could lead to Israeli-Palestinian talks. The hardliners, led by three Likud cabinet ministers, said acceptance of the plan put forward by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker would result in pressure on Israel to agree to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and swapping territory for peace. Baker has proposed that Israeli, Egyptian and American officials meet in Washington to work out the terms for Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo. "It seems to me that Baker's involvement will lead to a very heavy and unnecessary hand," one of the hardliners, Economy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, told Israel radio. "What will be the fate of Judea and Samaria (the West Bank)? This is the key question," he said. "The position of the Likud is that Judea, Samaria and Gaza are part of the 'land of Israel'."

try Minister Ariel Sharon, called an informal meeting of the party's governing central committee Wednesday night to build opposition to Baker's proposal. Israel radio said that Shamir was asked the rebels to cancel the session, saying it would complicate the political process. Baker put forward his proposal after the 12-member, decision-making inner cabinet split Friday along party lines and rejected an Egyptian offer to host Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo. Shimon Peres, the Labour Party leader and finance minister, said the Baker proposal was similar to the Egyptian proposal and his party is willing to accept both. Israel radio broadcast what it said was the five-point U.S. framework. "Reporting from Washington, the radio said the five points were: All sides agree that an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue must be held. Egypt will consult Palestinians on the composition of the Palestinian delegation but will not speak on their behalf. Israel will attend a Cairo meeting only if it is satisfied with the composition of the Palestinian delegation. The Cairo meeting will focus on Israel's election proposals but Palestinians may raise other matters. The foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel may meet Baker to coordinate efforts."

## Syrian MiG-23 lands in Israel

AMMAN (Agencies) — Israel said Wednesday a Syrian air force pilot had defected to the Jewish state with a Soviet-made MiG-23 fighter plane, but Damascus said the plane had made an emergency landing in Israel because of mechanical problems. The pilot, who was on a training mission, "defected" to Israel by flying over the Golan Heights and landing at a civilian air field in Israel's north, the Israeli army said. But Syria said the pilot did not defect and asked the Red Cross to assist in his return. "This morning a Syrian pilot escaped from Syria with his plane, a MiG-23, and he landed safely in Israel... The pilot is safe," Raanan Gissin, an Israeli army spokesman, said. "He defected to Israel and that's a fact," Gissin said, adding that it appeared to be "for personal reasons."

The aircraft was "detected by the Israeli air force and landed here," Gissin said. He refused to answer questions about whether the Syrian craft was escorted by Israeli aircraft or penetrated sophisticated air defences as it crossed the Golan Heights. The pilot, identified as a 34-year-old bachelor, Adel Basem, landed before noon (1000 GMT) at an airfield used by crop dusting planes at Megiddo, 90 kilometres north of occupied Jerusalem, an army spokesman said. Israel Radio said a second Syrian MiG-23 landed near the Egyptian Mediterranean port of Alexandria. In Damascus, a senior official said a Syrian MiG-23 had made an emergency landing in Israel because of mechanical problems. He said Syria had asked the Red Cross to arrange the return of the pilot. The official made no mention of a second jet and Egypt denied that a Syrian plane had landed there. Israeli military experts said the advanced version of the MiG-23 could provide valuable information for the Zionist state and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The MiG-23 is a single-seat, swing-wing fighter bomber. It has a range of 850 kilometres and can carry up to 8,000 kilograms in bombs and missiles. It is a mainstay of Syria's air force, though the country also has the Soviet's most advanced craft, the MiG-29.

## Deadlock threatens Lebanese parley

TAIF (Agencies) — A deadlock over Syria's military presence in Lebanon Wednesday threatened to undermine a meeting of Lebanese legislators struggling for a settlement to their country's sectarian bloodshed, fuelled by foreign interventionist parliamentarians. Sixty-three parliamentarians, 33 Christians and 30 Muslims, are in Taif seeking a peace plan in closed-door meetings that began 12 days ago. The 10 other surviving members of the 99-seat house have failed to attend. "They were making slow progress but when it came to the crunch, each faction raced in upping its demands to the hilt again," said one of the sources speaking on condition he not be named. Hardline Christians opposed to Damascus had conceded that a quick Syrian withdrawal would leave a security vacuum and allow unruly militias to take control of 70 per cent of Lebanon now under Syrian control. But they insisted that six months was enough to restore government authority, demanding written guarantees for a total Syrian withdrawal from the country at the end of that period. Edmond Rizk, a Christian parliamentarian, said any agreement in Taif will need "recourse to elements that carry weight in the Lebanese arena."

"This is vital, because the parties on the ground are more concerned than anyone else with the armed conflict," he added, referring to the Muslim and Christian militias. Muslim parliamentarians have confronted the Christian demands by upping proposals for stripping the president, traditionally a Maronite Catholic, of more powers. Rizk commented: "We are determined that the president must be a president in the meaning of the word... not because he belongs to this sect or that, but because he is president of Lebanon." Muslims, who had reluctantly accepted that the president also holds the post of commander in chief of the armed forces, withdrew their consent in recent days as the arguments increased over Syria's role. The Christians are arguing against a proposal for a phased Syrian pullout from Beirut to be completed in two years, with no firm guarantees or timetable for a total evacuation from the rest of the country. On Tuesday acting Speaker of Parliament Hussein Al Hussein suspended meetings because of the wide gap between Muslims and Christians on the balance of power between president, Sunni Muslim prime minister, cabinet and legislature. But Wednesday deputies said informal overnight contacts had paved the way for new meetings, possibly Thursday. "We managed to loosen some of the knots," a "sleepy member of parliament said. Despite delays and setbacks, parliamentarians say they have not despaired of success. "I thought of packing my bags and flying back to Beirut but the weight of the Arab commitment to the talks made me change my mind," a former prime minister told Reuters. The talks are part of an Arab-sponsored peace process which last month ended six months of fighting between army chief Michel Aoun's mainly Christian army and Syrian troops an allied leftist and Muslim allies. A Beirut diplomatic source said Aoun felt his anti-Syrian strategy was increasingly vindicated the nearer the Taif talks came to a breakdown. The diplomatic source said Aoun felt confident that he could get the U.N. to intervene against Syria if the Taif talks failed but Aoun believed the fighting would not break out immediately. He said most Western powers, in line with the Saudi request for assistance, were telling Aoun the Taif talks were a last chance for peace and he should cooperate to help them succeed. Syria said Wednesday the Taif meeting was "the last chance to save Lebanon from nightmare and terror."

The official newspaper Tishrin said the presence of Syria's 33,000 troops was "necessary to ensure stability and security in the country." The diplomatic source said Aoun made clear, however, he would not compromise on anything to do with Lebanese sovereignty and a timetable for a withdrawal. "Syria, if it wants, can make a strong case for blaming Aoun for any failure in Taif. The committee's work on the political reforms is making no headway because the Christians say they cannot agree to anything before the withdrawal issue," he said. One deputy said it should be clear Saturday how much longer the talks would continue. Syrian troops have been in Lebanon since 1976 under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate. Christian leader Michel Aoun charges Damascus violated its mandate by backing the Muslims in the civil war. The Muslims and Syria have insisted that Damascus should withdraw its troops only after a political settlement of the civil war has been achieved. The Christians have insisted on guarantees for a Syrian pullout within six months.

On the Occasion of  
The Prophet's Birthday



ARAB BANK

has the honour to convey to

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN

and to the Jordanian people

its felicitations and  
most cordial wishes.



## Cairo coffee shop talks focus on desire for Palestinian statehood

By Sara Al Gammal

Reuter

CAIRO — Cairo's dimly-lit coffee houses have become backstreet talk shops where Arabs from the Israeli-ruled territories met the PLO to thrash out strategy to achieve Palestinian statehood.

"We have learned how Israelis think," one leader from the occupied West Bank said. He asked not to be named.

"That is why it is very important for us to relay this to our representatives (abroad) so we can coordinate policies."

The coffee shop conferences are a world apart from the table-top talks which frequently characterise efforts at Middle East diplomacy in government ministries or plush hotels.

But the debate, which often goes on until dawn, is every bit as

lively.

The visitors — from the territories or from Tunis where the PLO has its headquarters — change hotels frequently for security reasons and seldom say openly where they can be found.

Egypt has been trying to persuade Israel to accept an invitation to the first direct Palestinian-Israeli talks.

Israeli officials said Tuesday U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has invited the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers to Washington to break the Middle East stalemate.

Egyptian officials have refused to comment on the proposed three-way meeting following Israel's rejection last Friday of the Egyptian offer to host Israeli-Palestinian talks.

Ten years after its peace treaty with Israel prompted an Arab

boycott, Egypt has reemerged at the forefront of international attempts to solve the Palestinian issue.

The only Arab state to make peace with Israel, Egypt is closely allied to the United States and enjoys warm links with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Arafat is a frequent visitor, and has a number of relatives living permanently here.

Didn't the presence of an Israeli embassy deter Palestinians from using Egypt as a meeting place?

"We feel at home in Egypt," said one Palestinian lawyer from Gaza. "It has a soothing effect on us. The Egyptian authorities are very understanding and bend over backwards to help."

The rapprochement between Egypt and the Palestinians living

in the Israeli-ruled territories dates back to the start of the intifada (uprising) against Israeli rule in December 1987.

The Egyptian embassy in Tel Aviv played a key role in helping Palestinians get permission to leave the occupied territories to visit Egypt, the visitors said.

"I think the Israelis are prepared to turn a blind eye to the Palestinians' presence in Cairo every now and then, if only for the sake of their international image," said one visitor.

Some Palestinians said the PLO paid their bills if they could not afford to stay in Cairo out of their own pockets.

"The fact that the Israeli flag flies over its embassy in Egypt doesn't bother us," said a Palestinian. "After all, the Israelis are everywhere in the occupied territories."

## Rocket hits bus station in Kabul killing 23

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — A rocket hit a crowded bus station in the besieged Afghan capital, killing 23 people and injuring an undetermined number, Radio Kabul reported.

The official radio, monitored in Islamabad, described a grisly scene of blood, fragmented bodies and people crying.

It said five surface-to-surface rockets hit Kabul Tuesday, the eve of the Afghan celebration of the birth of the Prophet Mohammad 1,409 years ago.

"People, including children, women and old men, were returning home from work or shopping" when the rocket exploded, the radio said.

It said the rocket was fired "most probably" by puritan Wahabi sect mercenaries helping U.S.-backed Muslim guerrillas

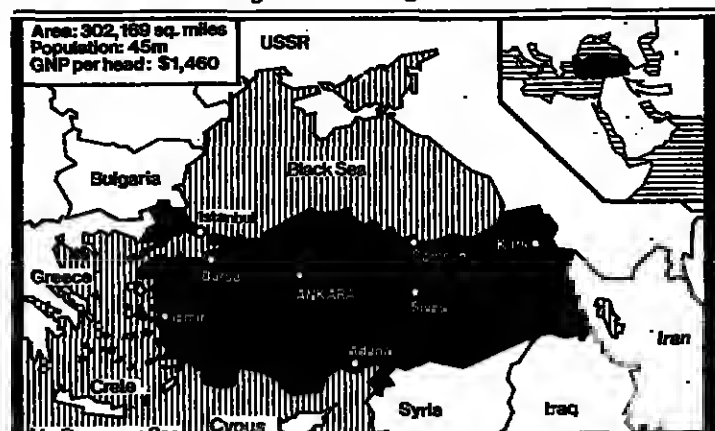
fighting to topple Kabul's Soviet-backed government.

The celebration of the Prophet's birth depends each year on the sighting of the moon. Afghans will celebrate the event Wednesday but other Muslim countries may celebrate later this week.

Afghan guerrillas, who are struggling to oust the communists and establish an Islamic government, also are aided in part by some Gulf states.

Official Kabul media often report that mercenaries, in addition to Pakistanis and sometimes even Americans, are fighting against them on Afghan soil.

Washington has flatly denied that U.S. military personnel ever have fought in the 11-year-old Afghan civil war.



## Turkey thinks Kurdish rebels forging closer relations with Tehran

ANKARA (R) — Turkey believes Kurdish rebels are forging closer links with Iran, Turkish officials said.

Turkish officials said the Marxist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) had set up training camps in Iran and moved its nerve centre to Lebanon from Syria after Damascus signed a security protocol with Ankara in 1987.

"Connections with Hizbollah (Party of God) are not out of the question," one official told Reuters, referring to the Iranian-backed Shi'ite Muslim militia active in Lebanon.

The officials said intelligence reports showed that Iran was trying to influence the PKK ideologically and infiltrate it with offers of support.

"We think the PKK is not resisting the overtures out of hand. The PKK is trying to paint itself as a tolerant group towards fundamentalism and not against religion," said one.

Iranian support for the PKK, operating in a strongly Islamic area of secular Turkey facing Iran, Iraq and Syria, follows friction between Ankara and Tehran.

Iran in September denied a Turkish press report of anti-Turkish activities on Iranian territory.

The PKK, seeking autonomy for an estimated eight million Kurds in Turkey, has stepped up guerrilla activities this year in a five-year-old struggle that has cost nearly 2,000 lives.

The officials put the PKK's fighting strength at about 1,000 men, up from an estimated 500 two years ago when the group was split over a policy of killing other Kurds in remote villages.

The PKK has regrouped and since May has been involved in numerous clashes with security forces in south eastern Turkey.

Iran gives PKK rebels Iranian Revolutionary Guard uniforms to wear in Iranian bases overlooking Turkey and provides them with

civilian identity cards, the officials said.

Ankara says the PKK has at least two training camps in Iran near its rugged borders with south east Turkey and Iraq.

The Turkish official said: "It is hard to say who is helping the PKK but Iran is not a place that can be compared with Lebanon where you don't know where the power centre is."

He said PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan, a political science dropout from Ankara University in the early 1970s, now spent most of his time in Lebanon where Syria controls the Bekaa Valley. His previous base was in Damascus.

The PKK's major Malsum Korkmaz training camp, named after a rebel killed in Turkey in 1986, is in the Bekaa.

PKK activity in Syria has declined since Minister Turgut Ozal went there in 1987 after a period of frosty ties.

"The Syrians are keeping a low profile as far as connections with the PKK are concerned. Infiltration continues at a low level but groups of 20 to 50 have been detected crossing," one official said.

Ozal said on Oct. 1 that Ankara doubted whether Syria was abiding by terms of the security protocol and threatened to reduce the flow of water to Syria from the 1,355-kilometre Euphrates, which also passes through Iraq.

"There is definitely a lessening of PKK activity (from Syria) but I cannot say that Syria is not involved in any way," the official said, adding that some Syrian nationals had been captured in Turkey after crossing the border with rebels.

On the other hand the Iraqi army appeared to be turning a blind eye to PKK rebels entering Turkey via a 30-kilometre deep no-man's-land on the Iraqi side of the border, officials said.

## Amnesty appeals to Somalia to change rights law

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International appealed Tuesday to the government of Somalia to mark the 20th anniversary of President Mohamed Siad Barre's coming to power with major legal changes to safeguard human rights.

The international human rights group said it has been concerned for several years for the East African nation about which it has documented a persistent pattern of gross violations.

These include imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, torture and ill-treatment, detention without trial and unfair trials, extrajudicial executions and the use of the death penalty, it said.

Amnesty International called Somalia to scrap national security laws that ban some forms of legitimate freedom of expression, that provide for indefinite detention without trial and have permitted "grossly unfair" political trials ending in death sentences.

It said impartial investigations into alleged extrajudicial executions were urgent, as were safeguards to prevent more such executions.

The human rights group said that in late 1988 and again this year the government released hundreds of political prisoners, but other suspected government opponents and political prisoners remain detained, including two who have been jailed for more than 10 years.

An Amnesty International delegation visited Somalia in June for the first time in 20 years, and said it received assurances from Siad Barre and other government officials that they would cooperate in protecting human rights.

However, Amnesty said, several prominent government critics were arrested July 13 in Mogadishu, the capital. They included Ismail Jama'at Ousheh, a lawyer known for his defence of political prisoners, and Abdul Kadir Aden Abdullah Osman, a former cabinet minister and son of Somalia's first president.

Both are being held without charge or trial in the National Services Headquarters in Mogadishu. Amnesty International said it regards them as prisoners of conscience.

## Americans would help Kuwait if attacked — U.S. commander

KUWAIT (R) — The head of U.S. forces in the Gulf said Wednesday the United States would probably go to the rescue of Kuwait if it were attacked.

"I think (we would respond) just as when Kuwait came to us and asked us for help with the tankers," said General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Central Command, referring to the refueling and escort of Kuwait tankers at the height of the Gulf war.

"I think exactly the same situation would exist in the event of an attack on Kuwait by anyone. If Kuwait came to the United States and asked for our help I think the United States would help," he told a news conference.

"But there is no formal alliance or agreement or anything like

that... I don't think we need that," he added.

Kuwait came under Iranian missile attack during the war until the 1988 ceasefire.

Schwarzkopf had been asked to verify press reports that the United States had pledged to assist Kuwait if attacked.

Kuwait backed Iraq during its war with Iran and diplomats said it was now hoping to convert the goodwill generated into an agreement to chart their common borders.

During the eight-year-long Gulf war, Iran fired missiles at ships in Kuwaiti anchorages and raided its vessels plying the Gulf.

In response to a plea from Kuwait, the United States refueled 11 Kuwaiti tankers under the Stars and Stripes and provided

naval convoy escorts through the waterway.

Since the ceasefire, the United States has gradually reduced its Gulf presence from a peak of more than 30 warships to about 10.

Schwarzkopf said the United States would further reduce the size of its fleet, but would maintain a presence in the Gulf.

"The principal problem is that there is no war, no peace," he said, but added that the situation in Iran looked more stable.

Several rounds of talks between Iran and Iraq have ended in deadlock and the nations' armies still face each other across a no-man's-land along their mutual border monitored by U.N. peacekeepers.

conventional warheads, the missiles were also being designed to carry chemical weapons.

On Monday, the chief West German public prosecutor in Munich, Friedrich Bethke, denied he had told the paper he was investigating whether West German companies were involved in a Libyan missile project.

Bethke said there was no such investigation and the remarks in the report had been the result of a misunderstanding.

Haussmann said the state prosecutor had been investigating other claims for some time that parts for missiles had been illegally delivered to Libya.

## Bonn cannot confirm Libyan missile report

BONN (R) — West Germany has said it could not confirm that 100 West German engineers were helping Libya to develop missiles capable of hitting targets in North Africa.

Britain's Sunday Correspondent newspaper reported that 100 West Germans were in a camp in the Libyan desert taking part in the project, code-named Titus.

"The federal government cannot confirm the figure given in the press that around 100 German technicians are working on a missile project in Libya," Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann said in a statement. "It does not have such information."

The statement did not say where the West German information came from.

The British paper said the project was in a research and development stage. Apart from

the Sunday Correspondent, in its latest edition, quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying the missiles would have a range of up to 720 kilometres, putting Egypt, Chad and even a NATO base in Sicily within their range.

Haussmann said that as far as Bonn knew, rockets being tested in Libya did not have such a long range. "Trials have achieved distances of less than 100 kilometres," he said.

The statement did not say where the West German information came from.

The British paper said the project was in a research and development stage. Apart from

## Iranian paper blasts Turkey for expelling Muslim preacher

NICOSIA (R) — An Iranian newspaper has criticised Turkey for deporting a Muslim preacher and said Tehran should not trust Ankara's secular government.

"This gesture by the Turkish government is not its first anti-Islamic, anti-Iranian gesture, nor is it the least likely to be its last," the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) quoted the daily Jomhuri Eslami as saying.

"What ranks more important than that is for the Islamic Republic (of Iran) to watch her north western neighbour more vigilantly and remember that the secular regime in Turkey... is not to be trusted."

Hojatoleslam Sabri Hamedani, prayer leader of an Iranian mosque in Istanbul, was put on a bus

by Turkish security forces Friday after he attacked Saudi Arabia for executing 16 Shi'ite Muslim Kuwaitis for exploding bombs in Mecca in July.

IRNA, monitored in Nicosia said Ankara made Hamedani suffer a long road journey despite an Iranian request that the "old and feeble" preacher be sent home by plane instead.

It quoted him as saying on arrival in the north western city of Tabriz Monday that Ankara deported him "mainly to please the Saudis and the Americans."

Hamedani, an Iranian citizen, said the Turkish authorities feared the spread of teachings of Iran's late spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, among young Turks.

Iranian leaders have vowed vengeance against the Saudis for the beheadings.

Iran's revolutionary leaders have maintained good relations with pro-Western Turkey, but ties have been troubled by friction between Tehran's theocratic system and Ankara's secularism.

Jomhuri Eslami, a frequent critic of Iran's close relations with pro-Western countries in the region, said Hamedani's deportation could be linked to political infighting ahead of the Turkish presidential elections this month.

But it added: "Perhaps it would be wiser to say that those who share the power in Turkey work for one and the same purpose, that is fulfillment of U.S. policies."

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Keras  
15:45 ..... Children programme  
16:00 ..... Hi Squad  
16:15 ..... News for the Deaf  
16:30 ..... Religious programme  
16:45 ..... Health programme  
16:55 ..... Programme review  
17:05 ..... News in Arabic  
17:20 ..... Local series  
17:30 ..... Programme review  
17:40 ..... Local programme  
17:50 ..... News in Arabic  
18:10 ..... Arab film

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Documentary  
18:15 ..... News in French  
18:30 ..... Ajourd'hui en France  
18:45 ..... News in Hebrew  
18:55 ..... Varieties  
19:05 ..... News in Arabic  
19:20 ..... Guinness Record  
19:35 ..... Max Headroom  
19:50 ..... News in English  
20:10 ..... Feature film: "God Bless the Child"

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:15 ..... Fajr  
05:32 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuha  
11:22 ..... Dhuhr  
14:39 ..... Asr  
17:12 ..... Maghreb  
18:29 ..... Isha

#### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 810740  
Assistance of God Church Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrestrial Church Tel. 623366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625433

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 771331

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Armenian International Church Tel. 627861, 665328

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 815817 and 649332

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Drop in temperatures and rise in humidity will occur and some clouds appear at different altitudes. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh causing dust at times. In Amman, it will be dusty with northerly moderate to fresh wind and calm sea.

Amman ..... Min./max. temp. 17/18  
Agaba ..... 20/37  
Deserts ..... 14/31  
Jordan Valley ..... 18/34

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Agaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 17 per cent, Agaba 19 per cent.

#### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY  
AMMAN: Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyem ..... 620115

Dr. Anwar Musa Al Hajj ..... 771020

Dr. Munir Qasbi ..... 898101

Dr. Adnan Amara ..... 812148

Firdous pharmacy ..... 78336

Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637055

Naimed pharmacy ..... 636322

Al Salan pharmacy ..... 636730

Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945

Shameel pharmacy ..... 637660

IBRD: Dr. Ibrahim Al Rabadi ..... (—)

Dr. Al Sharaa pharmacy ..... (985238)

ZARQA: Dr. Mubashir Al Hijawi ..... (—)

Khalid pharmacy ..... 985417

#### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Rescue ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199

Rescue Police ..... 82, 62141, 63777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121

Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321

Hotel Complaints ..... 630800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 891467

Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230

Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repala ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100

Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615

Electric Power ..... 636381

RJ Flight Information ..... 06-53200

Queen Alia Intl. Airport ..... 06-53200

#### HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/2

Khaleel Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642816

Akhil Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642412

Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 62362

Mathia, J. Amman ..... 636140

Palestine, Shamsi ..... 661714

Shamsi Hospital ..... 660131

University Hospital ..... 645845

Al-Musader Hospital ..... 66227/9

The Islamic, Abdal ..... 66627/57

Al-Ahli, Abdal ..... 661646

Irati, Al-Muhajir ..... 7710105

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 77511/26

Army, Marja ..... 89161/15

Queen Alia Hospital ..... 02240/50

Amal Hospital ..... 674155

ZARQA: Zarga Govt. Hospital ..... (09)98332

Zarga National Hospital ..... (09)991071

IBRD: Princess Basmah Hospital ..... (02)275555

Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)27273

Ibn Al Nafes Hospital ..... (02)247100

AQABA: Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)34111

Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53205, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

04:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

05:00 ..... Damascus (RJ)

05:20 ..... New Delhi (RJ)

05:40 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)

05:55 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)

06:15 ..... Cairo, Agaba (RJ)

06:30 ..... London (RJ)

06:40 ..... London (RJ)

06:50 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

07:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

08:10 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)

08:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)

09:45 ..... Rome (RJ)

09:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:10 ..... Sudan (LH)

12:20 ..... Cairo (MS)

13:20 ..... Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)

13:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

15:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

15:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

16:00 .....



## ELECTIONS '89

By Nermeen Murad

A candidate in the capital ordered 50 mousaf (Jordanian lamb and rice dish) for one of his election parties. A large number of the invitees did not show up and rumour has it that half of the food was given away. (Another indication of compassion for the poor). Perhaps it was the Samneh rather than aversion to the candidate that was behind the poor turnout.

The active "Youth candidate" had a full day Wednesday, he visited new mothers at four hospitals in the capital and presented them with flowers stapled with his card. He visited 70 mothers, distributed 500 cards to their relatives and hospital staff, and discovered a new statistical indication: there are more little girls than little boys in Amman's maternity wards.

The same candidate had a car accident the other day in front of the Trade and Industry Ministry. His accident was "well timed" — at exactly the minute the working day ended, 2:00 o'clock. The staff of the ministry recognised the candidate and he quickly brought out his business cards and started distributing. Business as usual.

Needless to say, this youth candidate, has printed a very large number of cards — 30,000, no less. He says he has distributed 28,000 already.

A doctor candidate in the Third District paid his JD 500 to the Ministry of Finance as part of fulfilling the prerequisites for candidacy, but the candidate cannot find his name in any of the voters lists.

An affluent candidate has contracted a lawyer to pick up voters cards in his constituency. The lawyer agreed but is charging the candidate JD 1 for each card.

There are 36,000 female voters in the Third District in the capital, but all projections indicate that none of the women candidates will win. Is all this the effect of living in a male dominated society?

A prominent Kurdish Jordanian maintains that Kurds number about 14,000 in Jordan and he is demanding a seat for them in the Jordanian parliament. Rumour has it that the Assyrians will follow suit.

Groupings with clear political inclinations have been approached to minimise the number of their candidates in the Nov. 8 elections. The source, who refused to be identified, said that one of these "parties" has been advised to reduce the number of its candidates from 28 to 12, while another was advised to cut the number of its candidates by two.

Many candidates and voters are asking those who might win the Nov. 8 elections to introduce a law which would ask earlier ministers and public officials suspected of corruption, "where did you get this from?"

The Third District was described by one of its candidates as "a bourgeois district in which the rich, the professional and the merchants live." The Third District, the candidate analysed, "is a capitalist district. Since 'capital' is coward, it needs stability and calm and therefore it will only vote for the person who can maintain status quo."

One of the strongest debates among candidates themselves is the concept of political parties in Jordan and whether we should all want "imported thoughts" to become legal in the country. The argument for legalising them goes as follows: Imported thoughts are like imported weapons, they become Jordanian once they are in Jordanian hands.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**KING RECEIVES CONGRATULATORY CABLES:** His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received congratulatory cables from high ranking government officials on Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary. (Petra)

**REGENT CONGRATULATES SPAIN:** His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday sent a cable to King Juan Carlos of Spain, congratulating him on his country's National Day and wishing him and the friendly Spanish people further progress and prosperity. (Petra)

**ALL LIQUOR STORES TO CLOSE THURSDAY:** Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh Wednesday ordered the closure of all wine shops, bars and night clubs throughout the Kingdom as of Wednesday night and until Friday morning. The closure order was taken on the eve of Prophet Mohammad's Birthday anniversary. Masa'deh also called on all restaurants and parks not to offer any liquors during this time. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

## EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of Islamic scripts at Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts.
- ★ An exhibition marking the 1st centennial of the Eiffel Tower displaying photographs, drawings and pictures demonstrating the tower in all its aspects at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Omar Boud at Alla Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Multiples Regards" displaying lithographs of Picasso, Matisse, Miro, Braque, Cocteau and Le Corbusier, at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Fouad Mami and 'Ammar Khawwash at Abdull Hasid Shomran Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.

## FILM

- ★ An Italian film entitled "La Classe Operaia Va in Paradiso" at Baya Arts Centre — 7:30 p.m.



Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Wednesday receives the visiting minister of housing in the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Kabardino Bulkariya, Vladimir Mustafa, in Amman (Petra) photo

## Lawzi, Soviet leader discuss ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Wednesday reviewed with the visiting Minister of Housing in the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Kabardino Bulkariya Vladimir Mustafa the existing bilateral relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Lawzi praised Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's policy and the reforms he has embarked on and lauded his sincere and dedicated efforts on the disarmament issue.

Lawzi voiced pride that Jordan has, as part of its populations, groups descending from Circas-

sians, Chechens and Daghestan and others from the Caucasus and the central Soviet Asia republics, saying that they form part of the Jordanian family and that they have true belonging to this family.

Lawzi called for opening up further channels of communication between Jordan and the Soviet Union, because such channels form a cultural bridge through which the two nations can exchange cultures and experiences.

Lawzi noted the importance of the exchange of visits in making the two peoples aware of each other's culture.

Mustafa paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's policy saying that it was behind the security and stability which Jordan enjoys.

He pointed out that the open door policy, being adopted by the Soviet leadership has started to pay off in the various Caucasus republics.

He expressed the hope that direct flights be run between Jordan and the Caucasus region in order to facilitate means of communication between the Arab World and the peoples in that Soviet region.

Mustafa is accompanied by a four man delegation.

## Candidates gear up for elections

By Rana Sabbagh  
Reuters

AMMAN (R) — Election fever is spreading in Jordan a month ahead of a poll which will give voters their first chance in 22 years to choose a new parliament.

Aspiring candidates are feasting voters and upstaging rivals, hoping to capture the limelight as individuals. Political parties have been harnessed in Jordan since 1957, so candidates of all persuasions must stand as independents.

Some hold informal rallies or appeal to their constituents' stomachs, throwing feasts of mousaf, the national dish.

"I went to a lunch where the host had slaughtered 150 sheep to feed his guests. Then he explained his election plan," said a resident of Fuhais village just outside Amman.

Strictly speaking, parliamentary hopefuls are banned from campaigning until they register formally as candidates three weeks before the Nov. 8 election.

But many of the estimated 1,000 who plan to compete for the 80 seats in the new assembly are avidly wooing electors and haggling over electoral lists with their allies and rivals.

"There's a new atmosphere," one Western diplomat said. "Everybody is talking politics and holding endless meetings."

His Majesty King Hussein dissolved the previous Lower House, in which West Bank deputies held half the seats, just before cutting Jordan's ties with the Israeli-occupied territory in July 1988.

Parliamentary hopefuls are printing manifestos and preparing

notices for newspapers — which have shrewdly raised their advertising fees — to be used when official campaigning gets under way.

Aspiring candidates are unveiling their programmes at seminars and panels organised by charitable societies, professional associations or women's groups, which often turn into lively public debates.

Rival candidates sometimes slip in to these events, slyly handing out business cards that name their electoral district.

Mosques are not supposed to be used for campaigning. But some preachers are referring to the election in their sermons and urging the faithful to vote for Islamist candidates.

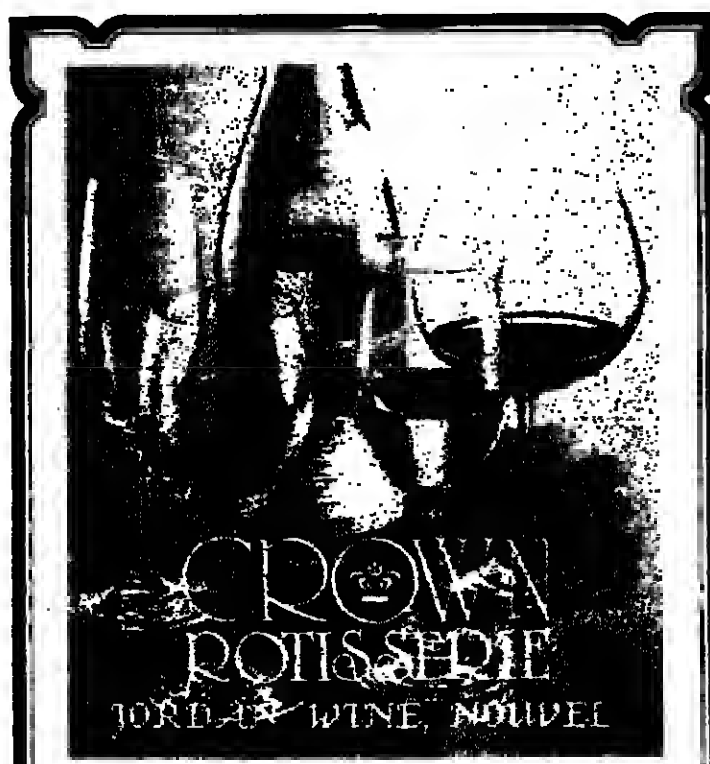
"The election law is unfair," said Walid Abdul Hadi, president of the Jordan Bar Association, who plans to stand for elections. "Three weeks of formal campaigning is not enough for the people to get to know their candidates."

Another candidate, who has rented a house to receive guests and installed two computers for his campaign, agreed.

"With such limitations, you can sell your ideas only by receiving or visiting people, going to social gatherings, using your social position and knocking on people's doors," he said.

Prospective candidates serve Arabic coffee and sweets when they receive voters at their offices or homes.

**ASSAD RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY:** Minister of Higher Education Dr. Nassereddin Al Assad received in his office Wednesday French Ambassador to Jordan Dennis Bouchard and discussed with him Jordanian-French relations in cultural and educational fields and ways to bolster and promote them. (Petra)



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HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

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## Citizens are the core of security process — Fuheid

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department Director Major-General Fadel Ali Fuheid Wednesday said that every citizen is entitled to enjoy security and stability and that it was the duty of the PSD to ensure this right for them.

However, Fuheid noted, guaranteeing these rights entails full awareness of the dimensions of security work and its development and credibility in dealing with the citizens' who are the core of the security process.

Addressing graduates from the criminal investigation course for officers and graduates from the advanced English language course for officers, Fuheid said that scientific and cultural progress and the technological developments have contributed to developing the tools and methods of crimes.

"This entails the development of security theories and the scientific methods in order to cope with the new situation resulting from the development of methods and tools for crimes," Fuheid said.

He pointed out that the PSD has realised this fact and has therefore set up scientific training institutes to prepare the qualified security cadres, who can deal with the new technology.

Fuheid dismissed the existence of organised crimes in Jordan, but said that the available evidence and the new developments on the crime scene requires serious and thorough examination on the part of public security, in an effort to probe its reasons, dimensions and sources objectively.

"The credibility of the public security system lies in its ability to discover and counter crimes, using civilised methods in exploring and dealing with it," the PSD director said.

Also addressing graduates at the Police Academy was its



Maj-Gen. Fadel Ali Fuheid

Director Brigadier Mohammad Al Busoul, who said that the successive changes in the social fields reflect on the security situation and "adds additional responsibilities on the public security system, particularly in the field of preparing the human resources."

At the end of the celebration Fuheid awarded certificates to participants and prizes to those who excelled in the courses.

## Election candidates must pay all taxes, dues to treasury — Masa'deh

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh Wednesday asked the Tax Department director to collect tax money due from those wishing to run for the coming parliamentary elections or to settle their debts to the treasury before Nov. 5.

The elections laws specify that the candidate should have settled all his debts to the treasury. Also it is an agreed-upon convention that the candidate should be an example for voters.

Ministry of Interior sources said that the ministry will publish the names of those who will not pay or settle their tax dues in the local press.

Masa'deh Wednesday called at the Amman Governorate, where he met with heads of the constituencies, in the presence of Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and Salameh Hammad, governor at the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the elections.

Masa'deh listened to reports on the distribution of voter cards in the various constituencies.

He stressed the importance of collecting the voter card, which entitles voters to cast their votes in the forthcoming parliamentary elections, due to be held on Nov. 8.

The minister called on the officials in charge of the constituencies to provide the necessary facilities to voters and informed them of the ministry's decision to expand the office hours for those in charge of distributing the voter cards.

The staff dealing with voter cards will work two shifts to ensure the delivery of cards to the



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh Wednesday tours voter card distribution centres at Amman Governorate. Also present are Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and Salameh Hammad, who will supervise the elections (Petra) photo

eligible voters.

Masa'deh also issued directives calling on all staff to work the whole week, including holidays and Fridays.

Later Wednesday, the minister made a tour of the various card distribution centres in the governorate.

Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin said that the number of voters who have so far collected their cards is still low. He

pointed out that only 40,000 cards out of 345,000 cards have so far been distributed to citizens in the Amman Governorate.

Hammad attributed the low turnout to collect the cards to the conviction by some people that it is still early to go and pick their

up.

However, he called on all potential voters to take photos with them when collecting their cards.

**AYYUB MEETS WATANABE:** Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub Wednesday received Japanese Ambassador to Jordan, Makoto Watanabe. The discussions dealt with trade relations and the prospects of financing supply projects in Jordan. (Petra)

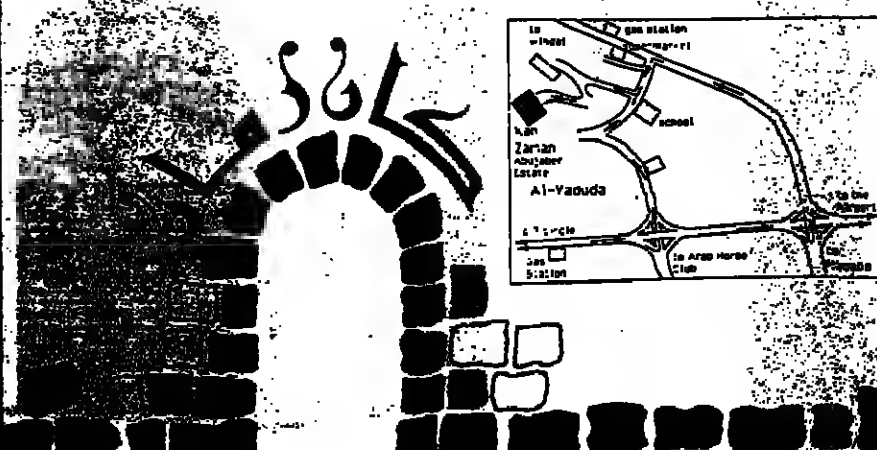
## Kan Zaman A Place in Time

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

## Bloody search

AS MANY parties concerned about the Palestinian conflict keep on searching for an acceptable formula for composing a Palestinian delegation to meet with an Israeli one, the blood of many Palestinians continue to be shed. For every day of delay, if not for every hour, more Palestinian lives will be lost. To drive home this tragic situation, two Palestinians lost their lives Monday and two more died on Tuesday as the intifada entered its 23rd month. The Monday toll took the lives of 32-year-old Ghassan Hadhud and 75-year-old Ahmad Sarwan. On the same day a five-year-old girl, Iffat Nassar, was shot in the head by Israeli soldiers. Her condition has been described as extremely grave. On Tuesday the name of 16-year-old Ali Kawi and 18-year-old Nidal were added to the list of martyrs. Thus the list of names killed at the hands of Israeli soldiers is indeed long and is getting longer everyday. And the longer it takes Israel to agree to the inevitable the more blood will be spilt. For sure two or more Palestinians will be killed today and two more tomorrow and so on.

So while governments debate the issue of who may speak on behalf of the Palestinians, more and more innocent Palestinians get murdered one after the other in an endless chain of massacre. Yet there is no one to speak out and ask the human question: For what end this senseless killing and for what purpose this absurd procrastination? Should not the name of the child Nassar who must be now internally bleeding to death serve as a conscious awakening for all those who cold-bloodedly argue over semantics in big salons and conference halls about who should speak for the Palestinians? How many more Nassars or Hadhuds or Nasars or Nidals or Alikawis must be wasted away before common sense prevail and humane consideration of political disputes becomes the first priority?

We said it before and we say it again: Let the Palestinian side say clearly and loudly, for all to hear, that no one will be allowed to argue or waste time over who will present their case before any other party, including Israel, and that the issue has its own prerogative and anything else will be rejected out of hand. Enough is enough of this maddening game over an issue that need not and should not have arisen in the first place except in the minds of those who do not entertain good thoughts on the peace process. If real positive intentions to resolve the Palestinian conflict through negotiations are lacking, then it would be more expeditious to face the facts right from the start and act accordingly. Any other course would be self-deceiving and counter-productive.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Wednesday again took up the King's address to the nation last Saturday dwelling in particular on the question of elections and the need to avoid all forms of acrimonious campaigns that could reflect a bad image. The paper said that all candidates have the right to their campaigns that should be held in a brotherly and national atmosphere reflecting a democratic attitude and contributing to a general positive atmosphere in the Kingdom. Candidates, the paper added, should maintain mutual respect and should help maintain cohesion within the Jordanian family rather than cause rifts within the people's ranks. The paper noted that King Hussein wanted to direct attention of both voters and candidates to the fact that election means an exercise of democracy and one that should be held within the constructive spirit of the Jordanian atmosphere.

Al Destour daily quoted parts of King Hussein's address to the nation last Saturday in which he underlined the importance of the Arab Cooperation Council as a tool, paving the ground for an all-out unity among the Arab countries. The paper said that the coming Lower House of Parliament in Jordan will be entrusted with the task of paving the ground for such unity through enhancing close ties with the other members of the council grouping Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen in addition to Jordan. The paper said Jordan has always been endeavouring to fulfil the aspirations of the Arab Nation in unity, and has indeed succeeded in bringing consensus and agreement among Arab leaders at the Amman Arab summit meeting in a bid to bring the Arab countries closer together. The coming parliament in Jordan, the paper added, is looked on to enhance this policy and to create stronger ties among Arab countries. This policy was reaffirmed by King Hussein in his address which emphasised the role of the Arab Cooperation Council and said that the four-council members are now in the process of forming a joint committee designed to pave the ground for a unified parliament.

Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily tackled the Israeli government's position with regard to the Egyptian 10-point peace plan for Palestine. The paper said that one does not feel surprised over Israel's rejectionist stand because Israeli leaders, whether from the Likud or Labour have over the past two decades refused many peace bids designed to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. Simply Israel does not seek peace with the Arabs because the present situation allows it to hold on to the Arab land, the paper noted. It said that any compromise solution by the United States would not appease the Arabs because they would definitely be based on Israeli ideas. What is needed urgently now, said the paper, is an all-out Arab pressure on Washington to make it clear that a total peace based on Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands is the only bid that can be acceptable to the Arab Nation.

# Not exactly black and white

By Abdullah Hasanat

THE SUBJECT of Jordanian-Palestinian relations is a tricky one. Perhaps the trickiest about it is that it has been for a long time a taboo for open discussion and debate.

However, this taboo was broken Sunday evening at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation. Two prominent Jordanian figures — as they certainly would like to be described — tried their intellect to probe into the matter. Suleiman Arar, a Jordanian of Jordanian origin, and Taher Al Masri, a Jordanian of Palestinian origin, both ex-ministers who are identified to varying degrees with the regime, presented two points of view on the matter. Their views fall within what is seen as moderate. Both made a historical review of the development of the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. However, as one of the audience told the two ex-ministers, none of them made the distinction of which relationship he was talking about, the popular or the official.

The scarcity of historical material or socio-political research on the subject made the task of both men difficult. Both presentations were not sophisticated enough, for that matter even frank enough, to address the causes and reasons that hide behind the two people's prejudices. A frank and academic probe into the history of the relationship seems to be in order.

Arar was more forthcoming in his paper. He blamed Palestinian nationalism, which, he termed, as regional (iglimi) and Palestinian preoccupation with the Palestinian cause for the delay in building Jordan's institutions. While Arar most probably meant constitutional institutions, many Palestinians would argue that it was the refugees of 1948 who laid the foundations for most of Jordanian institutions in education, health, services and public security.

Arar charged that Palestinians in Jordan have for decades shunned public service and instead headed for the Gulf for better jobs and pay. This charge was countered by Masri who seems to have discovered this phenomena only recently through contacts with the electorate. Neither of the two men nor any in the audience mentioned the composition of the more vital Jordanian institutions or the fact that while all cities and villages in Jordan hold municipal elections, Amman, Zarqa and Ruseifeh do not.

While Arar was forthcoming, Masri, the diplomat, was diplomatic. His presentation reflected a moderate voice of a West Banker deeply committed to the unity of the West and East Banks of the Jordan River. Unlike Arar, he did not rock any boats. He did not, for example, tell his audience why the Palestinians rallied for two decades now behind a "revolutionary" leadership instead of its former traditional leadership affiliated with Jordan.

Everyone acknowledges that the big schism in Palestinian-

Jordanian relations occurred in 1970. But no-one dares answer or approach the big question. Was 1970 really a clash between two identities? Or was it a clash of interests? Palestinians have almost always maintained that they have no "territorial" ambitions in Jordan and that they will not accept a homeland other than Palestine. And Jordanians have always produced their list of martyrs who fall on Palestinian soil defending Palestine. So, where is the conflict?

Both lecturers agreed that all Jordanians are Palestinians as far as the liberation of Palestine is concerned, and both are Jordanians as far as the building of Jordan is concerned. This is the noblest of formulas. But how to go about it? For many years "the bury-the-hatchet" slogan behind the facade of national unity was the order, both official and public.

I don't agree. One of the most important factors in the modern building of nations is a deep national understanding of history, national history. For, unless Jordanians and Palestinians study, analyse and understand their mutual history, the hatchet cannot be buried. What this debate should usher, at this point in time in our history, is an open popular and academic debate of the facets of Jordanian-Palestinian relationship — both sweet and sour.

The writer is editor of the opinion and analysis page of the Jordan Times.

## Crisis of Communism brings problems for West

By Patrick Worsnip  
Reuters

LONDON — For years, Western countries dreamed the Communist bloc would wither away and that the East European peoples would throw off the Soviet yoke.

But now that the dream looks like starting to come true, the West is getting distinctly nervous.

"The threat in my view is not an expansionist Soviet Union which is seeking hegemony," U.S. arms negotiator Richard Burt said last weekend. "The threat is the retraction of Soviet power and perhaps the crumbling of the Soviet empire."

In ways that seemed unthinkable just a year or two ago, the East Europeans are loosening the four-decade grip of Communism.

In Poland, the Communists handed over power to the opposition Solidarity movement in August after a disastrous flop in elections.

In Hungary, the ruling party has voted for a Western-style Socialist platform and dumped the trappings of old-style Communism as it too heads for free elections next year.

In East Germany, tens of thousands of demonstrators have taken to the streets to demand

reforms from the ageing and unbending leadership after thousands more of their countrymen fled to the West — mainly through reformist Hungary.

The crisis of Communism in Eastern Europe, and the new willingness of the Soviet Union, hit by economic and ethnic problems of its own, to let events there take their course, has drawn highly optimistic assessments by some Western analysts.

Francis Fukuyama, a U.S. State Department policy planner, wrote: "What we may be witnessing is not just the end of the cold war, or the passing of a particular period of postwar history, but the end of history as such: that is, the end point of mankind's ideological evolution and the universalisation of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government."

But most Western officials, while bound to welcome the changes under way in the East, see a host of problems looming on the horizon.

In the worst case, diplomats say, the whole process could come to a halt or go into reverse if Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev decides it has gone too far or is supplanted by other Kremlin figures keen to reassert Moscow's

hold over its allies.

But if things continue on their present course, that could threaten the precarious balance of Eastern and Western military blocs that many Western politicians maintain has kept the peace in Europe since World War II. Francois Heisbourg, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, suggested last week that some East bloc countries "cannot be called reliable jumping off or transit bases for military operations by other members of the Warsaw Pact."

The warming of East-West relations has had a beneficial effect on arms control. NATO and the Warsaw Pact are making good headway at talks in Vienna to reduce their troops and armaments.

But British arms control expert Lawrence Freedman says the talks may be at fault in assuming that East-West confrontation will continue, albeit on a lower scale.

"The logic of political change undermines the European alliance system," he wrote in a recent article, adding that the current approach to arms control "not only assumes the political status quo — it helps to reinforce it."



A further problem facing the West is what sort of economic aid to grant the reform-minded East Europeans. Poland and Hungary have run up multi-billion dollar foreign debts, largely stemming from Western loans they squandered in the 1970s.

Perhaps most worrying for the West is the future of East Germany, where the refugee exodus and demonstrations have aroused — especially in West Germany — the nagging problem of German reunification.

The U.S. ambassador to Bonn, Vernon Walters, said last month it was abnormal to have two Germanies, but most other countries fear the military and economic colossus that could result from reunification.

Western diplomats and analysts see the contradictions in calling for Polish or Hungarian-style reforms in East Germany and admit the force of arguments advanced recently by East German party ideologist Otin Reinhold.

"What right would a capitalist (East Germany) have to exist alongside a capitalist Federal Republic of Germany? None of course," he said in a radio commentary. "There is no room for thoughtlessly jeopardising Socialism or the Socialist state."

According to Western analysts, the West has no choice but to take a cautious attitude to developments in Eastern Europe which it cannot influence or even predict.

## Disunity in Prague?

By Michael Wise  
Reuters

PRAGUE — A purported tape recording of Czechoslovak leader Milos Jakes addressing a closed-door meeting of Communist party officials is providing ammunition for the growing number of his critics.

The recording, which has Jakes bemoaning a lack of popular support for the hardline Communist leadership, has been broadcast by the U.S.-funded radio station Radio Free Europe several times in the past month.

Party officials would not say whether or not the tape is genuine, but many dissidents familiar with Jakes's voice believe it is an authentic recording of a meeting held in July.

"It is a real hit in the daily life of our citizens," said human rights activist Václav Malý.

Cassettes are in high demand in opposition circles.

The tape appears to have been produced covertly by one or more party members seeking to embarrass Jakes, who is regarded as unable to articulate an effective party strategy other than ritually denouncing opponents as anti-Socialist.

"The fact that this tape exists is very important psychologically," Malý said. "It shows Mr. Jakes has no certainty that when he speaks it will remain private and that the party is not so united as we are led to believe."

According to the tape, Jakes admitted it had been a mistake to lock up the country's leading dissident, Václav Havel. In protest such a prominent figure only risked renewed international scorn and it was preferable to focus on lesser known dissidents. Several have been imprisoned in recent weeks.

Havel, whose public stature has been enhanced by continuing to speak out on behalf of civil freedoms despite the risk of imprisonment, was freed in May after serving half an eight-month sentence for his part in a tumultuous week of anti-government protests in January.

He and other independent activists last month urged the government to start formal talks with leading names of a 30,000-signature petition demanding political reforms and an open debate on the 1968 Soviet-led invasion which ended the Prague

spring liberalisation movement.

There has been no response but diplomats and many dissidents agree there is little chance that Jakes and his colleagues who came to power after the invasion would ever agree to such talks.

"The physical limitations imposed by the very nature of this system are such that they say they want reform but we believe in a way that it will have no real result," said a diplomat from one of the East bloc countries now in the process of reform.

While Jakes enjoys little popular respect and faces a rapid rise in independent political activity — over 30 opposition groups have emerged in the past year — the Communist party can still rely on one of the bloc's highest standards of living and tight police control to ensure political silence from most of Czechoslovakia's 15.5 million people.

"The majority of citizens are dissatisfied but they are afraid of losing their comforts and are unwilling to sacrifice anything," said Malý.

In contrast to Poland where the Solidarity movement enjoys a broad base, Czechoslovakia's political activists are largely confined to an educated class centred on the capital with little evident support among workers.

At the same time economic growth is slowing down and in the long term threatens to unravel the unspoken bargain by which the leadership has obtained the acquiescence of the nation in exchange for well stocked shops.

Even official economists complain that plans to overhaul the blighted heavy industry sector consist of ill-fated half steps. A third of industry is in a hopeless state, much of it ripe for closure, a top state planning official admits.

Liberalised rules on travel abroad have enabled more Czechoslovaks to see for themselves that while they may enjoy better living standards than their Warsaw Pact neighbours, the gap with the West is getting wider.

The outpouring of protests in East Germany, whose living standards are on a par with Czechoslovakia, has also alarmed the leadership in Prague.

"They have tended to see East Germany as a showcase, a model for resistance to glasnost and perestroika," another East bloc diplomat said.

## Austria's role in E. German exodus highlights importance of neutrality

By Hammi Komitzer

EAST BERLIN has so far tacitly tolerated the help Austria has given East German refugees in their exodus to the Federal Republic via Hungary.

The East Germans have protested loudly against the behaviour of Budapest and Bonn but not against Vienna.

Austrian foreign ministry officials say East Berlin must know that protest would have no effect in Vienna.

The East Berlin government is not on a limb and doesn't want to impose a burden on its relations with Vienna — especially as Austria is on good terms with most East European countries.

Bonn has rightly and repeatedly thanked Austria for its attitude toward the East German refugees.

Attention must naturally focus on the courageous, historically significant decision by the Hungarian authorities to allow East Germans to cross the border to the West.

But this humanitarian gesture would have been to no effect had it not been for the active participation of neutral Austria.

Who knows what Budapest would have decided if Austria, highly appreciated and badly needed for access to Europe, had not agreed to cooperate.

In view of the humanitarian approach neutral Austria has adopted towards waves of refugees in past decades, the West has come to take it for granted. But it isn't a matter of course.

For Vienna the international attention the exodus of East German refugees via Hungary and Austria has commanded for weeks comes at a convenient political juncture.

The Austrians have shown yet again, at a time when they are applying to join the European Community, how important and useful their neutral little country that sees itself as part of the West and behaves accordingly can be.

Its role can be particularly important and useful in the present phase of international affairs, a phase marked by major change in the Communist camp.

A further factor in Vienna's favour is that the influx of East

German refugees from Hungary and their immediate transit to the Federal Republic, a European Community country, takes much of the wind out of the sails of those in Brussels who take a dim view of Austria's open borders to the east.

Austria's surroundings have undergone a substantial change in the past year. The East used to be "predictable" from Vienna's point of view, and neighbourly relations were relatively quiet, despite the many difficulties.

No-one now knows where developments are heading. "We in Austria have every interest in seeing the reforms prevail in Eastern Europe and change take its course," Austria's Foreign Minister, Alois Mock, recently told a conference of ambassadors in Vienna.

But there must be no illusions that democracy was "just around the corner" and that there would be no more setbacks. "The reform process is in no way irreversible," he warned.

In most East Bloc states reforms, inasmuch as they were implemented, served the purpose of keeping the present leaders in power.

They were envisaged because the system of economic planning had been a failure and not on account of lofty democratic objectives of any kind.

If economic reforms failed to live up to the expectations placed in them by people in these countries, the disappointment would dash hopes of aid and strength for political change, he said.

Everything now depended on the West swiftly and generously helping forces prepared to embark on reform in Eastern Europe.

Austria noted with dismay that Herr Mock's proposal, made at the June Eha conference, for the Western industrialised world to raise \$6bn in loans to Eastern European countries willing to embark on reform had not met with a positive response in a single country.

For Austria, developments in neighbouring countries to the East are not necessarily harmless. Austria's status, between East and West, must undergo a reappraisal.

Despite the enormous risks

faced in Eastern Europe, foreign ministry officials in Vienna refer to them as a "positive instability" that is full of enormous opportunity.

Austria would be delighted to emerge from its peripheral position on a dead border with the East, but many Austrians are worried lest their country, neutral and left to its own devices, might be caught in a maelstrom of uncontrollable developments.

When U.S. politicians such as Henry Kissinger or Lawrence Eagleburger then say Austria ought now to take the lead on behalf of states that are no longer Communist but not yet Western, Austrian officials' hair stands on end.

Austria, says a senior foreign ministry official, Thomas Klestil, is a Western democracy and cannot be assigned to the grey zone between East and West that is now taking shape on the Soviet Union's borders as a consequence of the collapse of Communist power structures.

Austrians are said to see their future not as a crystallisation point for countries keen to part company with Communism. That would be to forfeit their own way of life.

Several Eastern European countries might feel that Austria's present position would be their own best bet as a long-term political objective. Vienna has no objection to them holding this view.

But Austria does not want to mark time. It hopes to be a member of the European Community in five years' time, Dr. Klestil says.

The latest developments in Eastern Europe have calmed down the Viennese intellectuals arguably headed by Education and Science Minister Erhard Busek.

In recent years and in some cases they have had enthusiastic visions of a revival of Central Europe as a political force with Vienna as its focal point.

Germany, incidentally, is not included in Central Europe as thus envisaged, unlike Poland.

Dr. Busek, who has long nursed intensive ties with members of the Opposition in Eastern Europe, can fairly claim that they have shown interest in political

visions of this kind.

Yet now the idea of an independent belt of Central European countries between the European Community and the Soviet Union no longer seems so unrealistic. Austria is keen not to be hampered to the bandwagon and would certainly not like to take the lead.

The Austrians know how much political dynamite there is in the region. In addition to the legacy of Communism in collapse, all Austria-Hungarian successor states have mutual border, minority and other disputes that could easily lead to regional conflict if there were no hegemonial power to keep them in order.

So it is a mystery why Austria is now in the throes of a domestic election campaign debate on reducing the equipment of Austria's armed forces, the Bundesheer.

Yugoslavia, for instance, is a particularly "crisis-prone" neighbour, and its very unity is at stake.

In Slovenia, the Yugoslav republic bordering on Austria, reformers are openly toying with the idea of an economic union with Austria, which is unenthused, not least for fear of jeopardising its neutrality.

"We are keen to see Yugoslavia cope with its difficulties," Foreign Minister Mock says. But Austria feels the disputes within Yugoslavia are so serious that contingency plans have been drawn up should clashes occur there.

The Austrians are prepared to use their traditionally good relations with Eastern Europe to help reformers there.

Their offers of assistance range from advice and information to economic aid, including joint ventures, management training and converting loans into equity participation.

Poland, for instance, owes Austria over 40 billion schillings, or nearly DM6bn.

Other ideas include championing Eastern European causes at international bodies, close inter-governmental cooperation on the world expo planned to be held jointly in Vienna and Budapest in 1995 and a further extension of cultural cooperation. — Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland.



6 malades, 26 séropositifs en Jordanie

# Sida: faire face à la réalité

Depuis 1986, 6 Jordaniens ont été victimes du sida. Selon le ministère de la Santé, tous ont contracté la maladie lors de séjours à l'étranger. Bien que leur nombre reste faible, le gouvernement a lancé dès 1987 des campagnes d'information, en liaison avec l'Organisation mondiale de la santé. Des campagnes sans tabous, incluant notamment les dépistages gratuits et anonymes, doublées d'un contrôle systématique des émigrés, soignés hors du pays, à leur retour dans le royaume.

La mort discrète d'un jeune Jordanien de 22 ans, il y a deux semaines, est venue rappeler, si besoin était, que le sida est aussi une réalité dans le royaume hachémite. Une réalité, que le ministère de la Santé chiffre aujourd'hui à 6 malades et 26 séropositifs. Incomparablement moins répandue qu'en Afrique (2), en Europe ou aux Etats-Unis, la maladie préoccupe suffisamment les autorités, pour faire désormais partie des fileaux combattus par tous les moyens disponibles.

Parmi eux, figurent le contrôle des plaquettes de sang importées par les hôpitaux et le dépistage des Jordaniens opérés à l'étranger. « Nous nous sommes en effet rendu compte que dans tous les cas répertoriés, la maladie a été contractée par transfusion de sang », souligne le docteur Hani Shammout, du ministère de la Santé.

Un constat que confirme Abdullah Abbad, chef du département médical de l'hôpital universitaire et seul spécialiste jordanien du sida. Selon lui, aucun foyer de propagation de la maladie n'existe à l'intérieur des frontières. Confronté au « mal du siècle » dès la découverte du premier cas dans le royaume en

1986, il avait néanmoins entrepris, à l'époque, la publication d'un livre d'information destiné au grand public. « C'est le seul jamais écrit ici sur le sujet », indique-t-il.

Ouvrage didactique, « Le Sida » rappelle succinctement la découverte du virus, les recherches alors en cours et ses modes de transmission. Quant à la prévention, qui demeure le seul moyen efficace de lutte, le docteur Abbad évoque dans un cadre résolument religieux. Stigmatisant les « sociétés qui rappellent la liberté sexuelle », il rappelle, au nom de l'islam, qu'il « ne faut pratiquer ni l'adultère, ni l'homosexualité, ni la prostitution ». Et de conseiller à ses lecteurs de « ne pas fréquenter ceux qui s'y adonnent ».

Informations sans tabous

mondiale de la santé (OMS). « Nous avons diffusé des vidéos sur les deux chaînes de la JTV, organisé des débats dans les facultés, distribué des brochures et des affiches, dont certaines sont nos créations », rappelle Muna Hamzeh, responsable depuis 3 ans des programmes d'éducation au ministère de la Santé.

An risque de choquer, les autorités ont choisi de « tout dire et de le dire partout ». A chaque fois, l'homosexualité et la drogue notamment, ont été abordées sans pression morale. « Nous sommes allés jusque dans les mosquées, les églises et les prisons », souligne Muna Hamzeh. Avec pour objectif d'informer et non d'effrayer les gens. Nous leur faisons comprendre que c'est la maladie que nous combattons, pas les malades ».

Informations sans tabous reste cependant une chose difficile. Parler des « milieux à hauts risques » équivaut ainsi pour certains à admettre qu'ils existent dans le pays. L'équilibre entre l'information et la peur, pour ne pas faire peur, est donc un exercice délicat.

Les tests de dépistage gratuits et anonymes, fournis par l'OMS, ont par contre pu être mis à la disposition du public. « 900 étudiants et 800 détenus ont accepté de le faire jusqu'à aujourd'hui », précise le docteur Hani Shammout. Ils se sont d'ailleurs tous révélés négatifs. Volontaires anxieux se sont ajoutés, dans le but de dédramatiser la démarche, le personnel de l'hôpital universitaire et les fonctionnaires du



ministère de la Santé.

Les services du ministère ont également décidé de venir en aide aux malades et à leurs familles. Un soutien moral qui compense tant bien que mal le manque de structures spécialisées à recevoir les patients. Le docteur Abdullah Abbad, épanoui par une seule infirmière, reconnaît que leur présence dans les hôpitaux pose souvent des problèmes. « Les médecins rechignent un peu à s'occuper des sidéens », avoue-t-il.

Illustration ou non d'un rejet, les malades ne sont admis en



La première affiche d'information diffusée en Jordanie sur le sida: « une fonction d'alerte », selon son créateur, Abdullah Abbad, seul spécialiste jordanien de la maladie et auteur d'un livre grand public dès 1986.

clinique que s'ils souffrent de fièvre ou d'hémorragies. La plupart du temps, ils s'y voient prescrire du « Retrovir » pour tout traitement avant de retourner chez eux. « Ce produit a pour effet de freiner le développement du virus, de diminuer les symptômes et par voie de conséquence le nombre de visites à l'hôpital », précise-t-il.

Les séropositifs, eux, sont sous contrôle médical permanent et constituent l'un des publics les plus suivis. « Nous leur donnons des conseils en privé », déclare-t-on au ministère de la Santé, où

Pon rejette catégoriquement toute mesure d'isolement « inhumaine ».

Dans les locaux du service de programmes éducatifs, à Shmeisani, les deux affiches conçues par l'équipe de Muna Hamzeh témoignent à leur manière du chemin déjà parcouru en deux ans. Sur la première, deux mains croisées de couleur jaune sur fond noir s'apprêtent à saisir par la tête un individu dans une foule anonyme, où est dessiné un gros point d'interrogation rouge. La deuxième, sur laquelle est représentée la globe en deux cercles symétriques, indique simplement que la Jordanie participe au programme de lutte de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé.

« Le premier poster avait une fonction d'alerte et se voulait une symbolisation du danger mortel de la maladie », explique son créateur, Walid Nagnaw. Aujourd'hui que la situation a changé, je ferais quelque chose de totalement différent, si on me commandait un nouveau dessin ». Un changement dont Muna Hamzeh se dit satisfaite, à un mois et demi du lancement de la troisième campagne nationale d'information, à l'occasion de la journée mondiale du sida. « Aujourd'hui, tous les Jordaniens savent au moins comment se protéger du virus ».

Saada Khami et Alain Renon.

(\*) Selon l'OMS, 270.000 des 480.000 malades du sida vivent en Afrique, continent qui ne compte que le dixième de la population mondiale.

## Bouchons

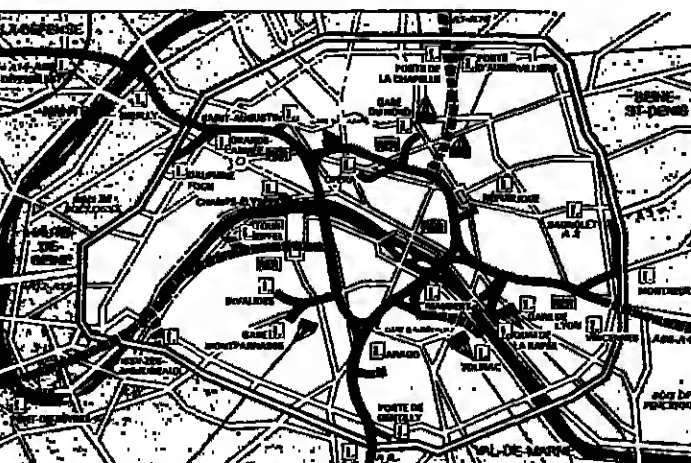
### Des autoroutes sous Paris?

Paris, où 56% des déplacements s'effectuent en automobile particulière, abrite 4 millions de véhicules. Chaque jour, s'y ajoutent environ 1.500.000 voitures, venant de banlieue ou de province. Un chiffre en augmentation de 2% par an. Le résultat: des embouteillages incessants, des milliards qui s'évanouissent en gaz d'échappement, la pollution, le stress.

Que faire? Interdire la circulation dans le centre de Paris, comme à Florence ou à Milan? Instituer un péage, d'entrée dissuasif à l'instar de Singapour? Interdire comme aux Athéniens de circuler un jour sur deux? Autant de mesures écartées par les pouvoirs publics, qui redoutent la levée de bouchons de conducteurs... et les retombées électorales.

S'il est donc impossible d'adapter l'automobile à la ville, comment retourner la proposition? Il ne reste plus guère à Paris d'artères élargissables, à moins de sacrifier le patrimoine artistique et d'accroître la pollution. Développer les transports publics, malgré les efforts entrepris, ne permet manifestement pas de couper le cordon entre les Français et leur voiture.

Puisque les solutions font défaut en surface, certains les ont cherchées en sous-sol. De cette idée sont nés deux projets d'autoroutes souterraines: « Laser », imaginé par les Grands Travaux de Marseille (GTM) et « 3 R », concocté par les bureaux d'études du groupe Bouygues. « Laser » (Liaison autoroutière souterraine) exprime régionale se présente sous la forme d'un anneau entourant le centre historique de la capitale. En partent



Le projet « Laser ». Une première tranche de travaux (en noir continue) déborderait les gares et les quartiers importants, avant que le réseau souterrain soit relié aux principales autoroutes (en pointillés).

cinquante kilomètres en direction du nord, de l'ouest, du sud-ouest, du sud et du sud-est. L'ensemble forme un réseau de 50 kilomètres, creusé entre 30 et 70 mètres de profondeur, sous les tunnels du métro, les égouts...

Seules les voitures de tourisme pourraient emprunter la liaison (un tunnel à deux chaussées superposées de 9,5 mètres de diamètre), moyennant un tarif de péage de 20 francs (environ 2 dinars) perçu électroniquement pour éviter les embouteillages. La construction, dont le coût est estimé à 16 milliards de francs, demanderait 9 ans et créerait 5.000 emplois, selon les concepteurs du projet.

L'entreprise Bouygues, quant à elle, se montre discrète sur le contenu de « 3 R » tant qu'aucune décision n'est prise. On sait néanmoins qu'il s'agit de conception beaucoup plus simple. Il se composerait de deux axes perpendi-

## Centre culturel royal Cinéma français actuel

La semaine du film yougoslave à peine achevée, c'est au tour du cinéma français de s'afficher au centre culturel royal. De lundi à jeudi, quatre long-métrages seront présentés au public.

De l'univers du jazz en 1959/1960 aux Etats-Unis (« Autour de minuit », de Bertrand Tavernier) au drame campagnard propre au cinéma français des années quarante (« La Maison assasinée », de Georges Lautner), les quatre films présentés à partir de lundi au centre culturel royal ont en commun la veine réaliste et une prédilection pour les destins individuels. Deux caractéristiques quasi permanentes du septième art français.

A l'instar de « Conseil de famille », de Constantin Costa-Gavras, et « Elsa, Elsa », de Didier Haudepin, ils présentent également l'intérêt d'être sortis dans les salles obscures entre 1986 et 1988 et de donner la tonalité d'un cinéma présent qu'on dit souvent (trop souvent, peut-être) en crise.

Organisée sous l'égide du ministère des Affaires étrangères et actuellement en tournée dans 13 pays arabes, cette semaine du cinéma français sera officiellement inaugurée le 16 octobre par l'ambassadeur de France, Denis Bauchard.

« Cinéma français actuel », du 16 au 19 octobre. Séances à 20h00 (films sous-titrés en arabe).

## EN BREF

**OLP.** Le président le l'OLP se rendra vendredi au Caire. Yasser Arafat s'entretiendra avec le président Hosni Mubarak des efforts déployés par l'Egypte et les Etats-Unis pour amorcer un dialogue direct entre Palestiniens et Israéliens. Le secrétaire d'Etat américain, à pour sa part invité les ministres israélien et égyptien des Affaires étrangères à Washington. James Baker, avait indiqué dimanche qu'il comptait rester actif dans les négociations entre le Caire et Tel Aviv, malgré le rejet du plan Mubarak par le gouvernement Shamir.

**Hongrie.** Rezo Nyers, numéro un de l'ex-Parti communiste hongrois, a été élu lundi à la présidence du nouveau Parti socialiste, créé samedi soir à Budapest. Les statuts et le programme du PSH ont été adoptés dans la même journée. Objectif du nouveau parti, dont l'emblème sera l'oeillet rouge: assurer « une transition pacifique et graduelle [de la Hongrie] vers le socialisme démocratique ».

**Nord-Sud.** « Nous ne devons pas nous résigner à l'appauvrissement du tiers monde », a déclaré lundi François Mitterrand, au premier jour de sa visite de 48 heures au Venezuela. Evoquant les dettes des pays pauvres, le président français a appelé à une reprise « sans répit du dialogue Nord-Sud » et à un effort des pays industrialisés pour réduire les « injustices ».

**Anniversaire.** L'ensemble des services publics, les banques et de nombreux magasins seront fermés ce jeudi en raison de la célébration de l'anniversaire de la naissance du Prophète, le 12 octobre 571. Les principales cérémonies commémoratives se sont déroulées hier à Karak et au Palais de la Culture d'Amman, en présence des plus hautes personnalités musulmanes du pays.

**Train.** La ligne ferroviaire de Hijaz entre Amman et Damas, interrompue depuis 6 ans, a été remise en service hier matin. Désormais, un convoi quittera la capitale syrienne tous les jeudis à 7h20. La liaison en sens inverse sera assurée à partir d'Amman le dimanche à 8h00. Le train pourra transporter jusqu'à 300 passagers. Prix du ticket: entre 1,5 et 2,5 dinars.

**Chef.** Les 120 musiciens de l'orchestre philharmonique de Berlin-Ouest ont élu dimanche Claudio Abbado, 56 ans, à la tête de leur formation, en remplacement d'Herbert von Karajan. Le chef d'orchestre italien, qui occupait jusqu'à présent le poste de directeur musical de l'Opéra de Vienne, assurera également la direction artistique du philharmonique de Berlin.

**Venise.** 7,2 milliards de dollars: c'est le coût estimé du projet de sauvetage de Venise présenté le week-end dernier en Italie, et adopté par le gouvernement. Le programme de travaux, baptisé « Rea », doit permettre de restructurer les fondations de la Cité des Doges et d'assainir la lagune qui menace la ville d'effondrement.

**Grands moyens.** Un jeune homme, qui réclamait une pièce de 2 francs suisses à un couple dimanche dans une rue de Zurich, est parvenu à ses fins et bravant sur eux une mitraillette chargée. Son « butin » en poche, l'inconnu a remercié ses victimes avant de rengainer son arme et de prendre la fuite.

## A L'AFFICHE

### CINEMA

**La Classe** opérait va en Paradiso, d'Ello Preti, avec Gian Maria Volonté et Mariangela Melato. Drame social. Hays art centre, jeudi 12 octobre à 19h00 (en italien).

**Noïdesee** est Mordsee, de Mark Bohm, avec Uwe Engelmann et Dzhigis Bowkang (1976). La fugue de deux adolescents à bord d'un bateau puis d'un navire sur la mer du Nord. Institut Goethe, samedi 14 octobre à 20h00 (en allemand, sous-titré en anglais).

**Cocoon**, de Ron Howard, avec Don Ameche, Wilford Brimley et Hume Cronyn. Trois hommes d'âge mûr découvrent une piscine abandonnée remplie d'eau géante. Centre américain, dimanche 15 octobre à 19h00 (en anglais).

**Cinéma français actuel.** Quatre longs-métrages figurent au programme de la semaine du film français, à partir de lundi au centre culturel royal. (Voir ci-contre)

**Moonwalker.** Voyage au coeur de l'univers de Michael Jackson et de 24 années de succès. Centre américain, mardi 17 octobre à 19h00.

**Ciné-club.** Séances à 14h00, 16h00, 18h00, 20h00 et 22h00. Projection pour les jeunes jeudi à 16h00; nouveau film lundi à 20h00 pour les membres du club.

**Jeudi 12:** Harem; Indiana Jones and the last crusade; Scarb; Harem Holiday; Guns and fury.

**Vendredi 13:** Sorcellerie; Olli; Arabian nights; Fort Sagan; King Solomon's mines (1ère version).

**Samedi 14:** March or die; Beaugeste; The Lion and the wind; La Bataille d'Alger; Nostradamus.

**Dimanche 15:** The Commandos; The last command; The Protocol; Rise and fall of Aime Dada; Mendosa's touch.

**Lundi 16:** The Exorcist (1ère version); Awakening; Dawn of the mammy; K. 9; Blood of the grave of the mammy.

**Mardi 17:** Riders of the last arch; Roll over; Arab oil; Indiana Jones and the last crusade; The man with a deadly glove; Wednesday 18: Sorcellerie; 21 hours in Munich; Beaugeste; Exodus (1); Exodus (2).

**Films en version originale.** Tél: 643041. Musée de l'université, à droite après l'hôtel Jérusalem puis prendre à gauche, 300 m.

### CONFERENCE

**L'espace urbain de Pétra.** Jean-Marie Deotzer, professeur à l'université de Paris-1 présente les derniers travaux cartographiques, qui permettent de mieux comprendre l'aménagement de Pétra dans un environnement hostile.

Centre culturel français, mercredi 18 octobre à 19h00 (en français).

### EXPOSITIONS

**Regards multiples.** 39 lithographies de Picasso, Chagall... constituent le Legs Sorlier, panorama de la peinture contemporaine.

Centre culturel royal. Clôture ce jeudi.

**Rome, XVIe siècle.** Les chefs-d'oeuvre de la peinture italienne du XVIe siècle, photographiés par le célèbre atelier Alfani, en tournée au Proche-Orient.

Centre culturel de Salt, jusqu'au 16 octobre. Centre culturel royal, du 17 au 21. Université de Muta, du 24 au 29.

### TELEVISION

**Morte Fontaine.** de Marco Pico, avec Clémentine Cellerie, Jean-Loup Rajot et Yves Afonso (1989). Pour avoir accepté de venir en aide à une filleule césarienne, un pianiste de cabaret se retrouve embarqué dans une enquête policière.

JTV, vendredi 13 octobre à 17h30.

### Mots croisés

par Florence Mantel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

**Horizontalement.**  
1: certains drames peuvent l'être.  
2: tromperies. 3: elles vivent avec les ânes. 4: oui russe; pied de poète. 5: va en classe. 6: règle; comme l'air. 7: pronom personnel; légumineuses. 8: se pratique à la fin de la messe; rangements. 9: habitants; choisis. 10: frustrés.

**Verticalement.**  
A: grave. B: émanation divine; choisis. C: pays des allumettes; abandonné. D: Est de la France; sous la balle de golf. E: adjectif possessif; dans la mer. F: organe; pronom. G: coquillage. H: démonstratif; pipettes. I: spécialité; pays de l'Amazonie. J: brâmer; transpire.

(Solutions jeudi prochain)

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## Investor confidence boosts Gulf Arab stock markets

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Infant stock markets in Gulf Arab states are growing on a wave of investor confidence. But regional economists say more shares, more players and better information disclosure are needed to coax them to maturity.

Rising share prices and swelling trade volume in some Gulf markets show investors have begun to repatriate part of an estimated \$160 billion of private funds invested abroad.

There are 170 joint stock companies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states capitalised at around \$22 billion.

But despite the higher turnover, less than three per cent of their shares are actually being traded and prices in many cases do not reflect the true value of the stock, analysts say.

"Things are moving but we are still emerging from a recession and it will take time before expectations change," Gulf International Bank economist Henry Azzam said.

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates form the GCC, an economic and political alliance.

Economists say a major obstacle to development of its stock markets is the fact that governments hold most of the shares.

Admitting foreigners to the market, more disclosure of company information and the setting up of investment houses to analyse firms would also give a badly-needed boost, they say.

An economic upturn fuelled by higher oil prices and the August 1988 ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war has encouraged GCC states to begin selling off their assets but this is being done gradually to avoid depressing prices.

Of the privately-held firms, some yield such high profits there is no incentive to sell, while others have seen the value of their shares drop to a fraction of what they were worth during the oil boom years.

"Share prices are moving in line with improved company performance but the market is still depressed," Hassan Juma, general manager of the National Bank of Bahrain, said.

"People do not want to sell shares they bought at 30 times the price several years ago," he told Reuters.

In Saudi Arabia, share prices for nearly half the firms on the

kingdom's telephone-traded market have surged this year, pushing the weekly index through the 100-point barrier on Oct. 4 for the first time since it was established in 1985.

Saudi officials say the daily value of shares traded during the first week of October more than doubled to 22.5 million riyals (\$6 million) from the same period during 1988.

But an independent analyst noted that Saudi Arabia has 2,000 factories compared with only 64 joint stock companies.

More stock should be made available so turnover would rise and prices reflect the true value of shares, but it was very difficult for established firms to issue stock, he said.

"The firms want to sell at above par value while authorities want to price the issues as low as possible. Their over-riding concern is that in the absence of a sophisticated investment community, the masses should not be in a position to lose too much money through speculation," he said.

In Kuwait — which has the region's oldest and biggest official exchange — analysts say market performance has been lacklustre in 1989, reflecting many financial unsound firms.

The official index for Kuwaiti firms dropped to 40.11 in the week ended Oct. 4 from 42.66 the previous year. Turnover averages at around \$11.7 million a day.

Jassem Al Saadoun, general

manager of Al Shall economic consultants, told Reuters there was little indication that performance on the official exchange would improve.

In June, Kuwait reopened a parallel stock exchange alongside the official market. Officials say only a few firms have met its strict financial requirements.

An earlier parallel exchange crashed in 1982 following wild speculation which left a \$90 billion mountain of debt.

Oman and Bahrain opened their first official exchanges in May and June respectively. Both now have an average daily turnover of around \$78,000 a day.

Muscat exchange officials say activity has surpassed expectations. But Bahraini brokers say volume has declined since the opening and in August one big investor alone took 95 per cent of deals.

Omani officials said a new parallel exchange should further boost activity when it opens on Nov. 1 with seven newly-established firms and 32,000 new shareholders.

There are now only 18,000 registered shareholders in Oman. Qatar is also planning to set up an exchange soon.

In the United Arab Emirates, the National Bank of Abu Dhabi (NBAD) index tracking 22 firms listed on a telephone traded market has leaped 43 per cent in the past seven months.

Ziad Dabbas, stockbroker at NBAD, said this was partly due to better economic prospects but also to attempts by some brokers and sellers to manipulate prices.

Less than 2,000 shares with a value of between 200,000 - 300,000 dirhams (\$54,000 - \$81,000) are traded a day.

## Norwegian wins Nobel economic science prize

**STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)** — Trygve Haavelmo of Norway won the Nobel memorial prize in economic science Wednesday for using statistics and probability to forecast how economies will behave.

Haavelmo's work in 1941 pioneered the field of econometrics, which freed economic theorists from the rigid testing standards of the scientific laboratory and introduced probability to economic forecasting.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Science cited the 77-year-old professor of economics at Oslo University for "his clarification of the probability theory foundations of econometrics and his analysis of simultaneous economic structures."

Haavelmo was quoted by the Swedish news agency IT as saying he disclaimed the idea of prizes for academics.

A colleague, who asked not to be identified, said Haavelmo in the past had "a critical attitude to such prizes."

"He was open to his colleagues, but he was always shunning publicity," said Asbjørn Røedstede of Oslo University's Economics Department.

Haavelmo was at his home in the Oslo suburb of Baerum when the news was announced, university officials said.

His telephone went unanswered, and one of his neighbours said he saw the professor drive away from his apartment shortly after the announcement in Stockholm.

He was the second Norwegian to win the economics prize. Haavelmo was a research assistant to Ragnar Frisch, who won the prize the first year it was awarded in 1969.

Assar Lindbeck, chairman of

the prize committee, called Haavelmo "the father of modern econometrics" and a dominant figure in post-war economic theories.

Econometrics holds that economic theories can be proved by testing them with mathematical and statistical models.

"All of us who had him as a teacher are glad," said Hermod Skaaland, president of the Bank of Norway. "He has the ability to bring out the core of a complex of issues."

Meghnad Desai, a professor at the London School of Economics, said: "I'm very happy he got the prize. While he did original work, there has been a tendency to give prizes to people who benefited from his work and he has been in danger of being ignored."

Haavelmo's 1941 doctoral thesis, which he presented at Harvard University, "had a swift and pathbreaking influence on

the development of econometrics," the academy said in a summary of his achievements.

His work showed how economic conclusion can be drawn from random samples, and how to use estimates to test theories and forecast the behaviour of economies, despite the influence of millions of unpredictable decisions by people and businesses.

His theories "gave rise to extraordinarily rapid methodological development" and established "the foundation of modern econometric methods," the statement said.

"He emphasised the econometric foundation of probability theory and drew on the powerful pulse of statistics," Lindbeck said in announcing the prize.

"Through his new economic theory, scientists have learned to anticipate how governmental institutions react and how they influence people's decisions," Lindbeck said.

## Kremlin opposes price freeze, opts for broader plan

**MOSCOW (R)** — The Soviet prime minister asked parliament Tuesday to postpone a proposed price freeze to give it time to produce a comprehensive economic package.

Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, whose government faces accelerating wages and stagnant production, said a simple freeze on the prices of staples and consumer goods was not enough and that the country had to tackle its economic woes all at once.

"We must, comrades, come up with a fully comprehensive approach to the problem. It is impossible to solve anything only by (controlling) prices," Ryzhkov said.

The prime minister asked deputies to give the government more time — "10 days, a month" — to work out its final package.

Ryzhkov said opening up the market completely without real competition or controls would induce severe inflation, with prices shooting up as much as 10 times.

Instead, he advocated introducing elements of supply and demand while keeping a grip on most prices.

There is enormous pent-up demand for consumer goods in the Soviet Union. Citizens hold an estimated 400 billion roubles (\$640 billion at official rate) in savings banks and mattresses because stores are largely empty.

Many Western experts say regulated state prices must rise sharply to soak up the savings and help restore some balance to the embattled Soviet economy.

But a string of deputies, driven by what they said were voters' complaints, called for the immediate freeze, which also has the backing of the official trade unions.

"Prices grow and grow, like mushrooms," said Valentina Shevchenko, a deputy from Kiev. She said cooperatives had stepped into the market, pushing prices up 10 to 15 times above state-set levels.

But Ryzhkov told the parliament the country's economic per-

formance could not support a price freeze while wages continued to rise.

In the three months ending in September income grew at a rate of 15.7 per cent while production increased at the rate of just one per cent, Ryzhkov said. Wages grew at an annual rate of 12.3 per cent in the first nine months of the year.

"We are not against people earning wages — any sum — but every rouble must be supported by goods produced. When it is a difference of 15 times, we must understand that balancing the market is impossible," he stressed.

The government's proposal calls for controlling wages and public spending and includes measures to ease price hikes.

A competing draft, offered by the parliament's committee on labour, prices and social policy, would freeze prices on staples and consumer goods.

Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Abalkin, a leading reformist economist, said the government would take steps to introduce market relations as part of its overall reform package.

This meant stabilising prices in the consumer market, linking wage growth to productivity and introducing some controls on the prices of basic necessities, he said.

According to Communist Party

## JEA reviews relations with Japan, Mauritania

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Mohammed Said Arafat Wednesday received in two separate meetings delegations representing the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation and the Mauritania Water and Electricity Company and discussed with them scopes of bilateral cooperation between Jordan and their respective countries.

In his meeting with the Japanese delegation, he discussed with the members means of further enhancing cooperation in the field of electricity in implementation of the agreement concluded between the two governments.

Under the agreement, the Japanese agency will provide the JEA with advanced training equipment and will send a number of technical staff from the Authority to Japan for training.

With the Mauritania delegation, Arafat discussed a proposal by the JEA to undertake a comprehensive study of the Mauritania company and the idea of training 15 Mauritanian electric technicians at the JEA training centre.

JEA will also provide the Mauritania company with an expert in the field of network distribution to work there for two years.

## RJ holds annual conference Sunday

**AMMAN (Petra)** — The Royal Jordanian (RJ) will hold its annual marketing and sales conference on Oct. 15, with the department and office directors attending.

The two-day conference will discuss a number of reports and research papers on RJ activities, its future plans and strategy.

On the occasion, RJ Director General Husam Abu Ghazaleh holds a press conference on Oct. 17, during which he will talk about RJ operations and its future plans in the light of a new marketing programme.

RJ last week participated in the International Air Transport Association's (IATA's) annual

conference for public relations, advertising and communication officers which was held in Belgrade.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Samir Mutawi, the executive assistant to the director general, said that the conference discussed working papers and researches on the best means to promote airline industry. On the sidelines of the IATA conference, the Arab Air Carriers Organisation held a meeting for public relations officers in the Arab airline companies and elected Samir Mutawi as chairman of spokesman of the public relations committee.

## Taiwan has little hope of cutting trade surplus

**TAIPEI (R)** — Taiwan's trade surplus is increasing and officials and economists said there was now little hope of cutting it to a level likely to appease U.S. anger.

Official figures showed the island's trade surplus jumped about 40 per cent to \$9.4 billion in the first eight months of 1989 from \$6.71 billion in the same period last year.

Officials and economists said it will be impossible for Taiwan to reach its goal of trimming its 1989 trade surplus to \$10 billion from last year's \$10.9 billion.

"Despite our efforts to reduce our surplus, it looks like it's going to be exceedingly difficult for us to meet this target," Vice Economic Minister Chiang Pin-Kung said in an interview.

He said this year's surplus, mainly from Taiwan's trade with the United States, was now expected to reach about \$13 billion.

In response to increasingly fierce U.S. complaints over the size of the surplus and threats of retaliation, Taipei early this year promised to slash 10 per cent off its surplus each year starting in 1989.

"It's a big question whether we can fulfil this promise this year," said Wang Chao-ming, top economic adviser to Premier Lee Huan.

Taiwan's exports rose nearly 11 per cent in the first eight months of 1989, far outpacing import growth, which lagged at less than five per cent, Chiang said.

He said the island had gained export momentum partly because of a windfall of unexpected orders shifted from South Korea, which was troubled by labour

strikes, and China after Peking crushed the pro-democracy movement in June.

Taiwan's import growth slowed because the island bought less gold than last year from the United States, he said.

Taipei stopped purchases of the metal in July 1988 after Washington criticised it for importing \$2.8 billion worth in 1988 to artificially reduce its trade surplus.

The officials said U.S. pressure on Taiwan to open further its markets and to strengthen the local currency would continue.

"It's no comfort for us to see the trade surplus growing," Wang said. "U.S. pressure on us will remain."

Bien Yu-Yuan, professor of economics at National Taiwan University, agreed, saying: "A rising trade surplus offers excuses for the U.S. that there is still room for appreciation of our currency." The local unit has appreciated over 50 per cent against the U.S. dollar.

But officials took comfort from a drop in Taipei's huge foreign exchange reserves, long criticised by Washington, that have declined to \$74.4 billion from \$75.7 billion at the end of July.

They said the outflow of money to fund Taiwan's overseas investment and travel boom and the island's mounting invisible trade deficit would help to offset the increase in the trade surplus. The capital outflow is expected to reach \$12 billion this year.

Officials also said Taiwan would continue to slash tariff rates, a process started two years ago.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, October 11, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	97.4	98.4
U.S. dollar	628.0	634.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	437.9	442.3
Pound Sterling	977.6	987.4	Dutch guilder	292.4	293.3
Deutschemark	330.1	333.4	Swedish crown	96.3	97.3
Swiss franc	377.7	381.5	Italian lira (for 100)	45.1	45.6
			Belgian franc (for 10)	156.8	158.4

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.5525/35	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1757/67	Canadian dollar	
	1.9150/57	Deutschemark	
	2.1617/27	Dutch guilder	
	1.6725/35	Swiss franc	
	40.18/23	Belgian franc	
	6.4800/50	French franc	
	1401/1402	Italian lire	
	144.50/60	Japanese yen	
	6.5500/50	Swedish crown	
	7.0725/75	Norwegian crown	
	7.4550/4600	Danish crown	
One ounce of gold	360.30/360.80	U.S. dollars	

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — News Corp's warning of lower 1989/90 profits, a high Australian dollar and weaker finishes in London and Tokyo depressed the All Ordinaries index 8.3 points to 1747.5.

**TOKYO** — A discount rate hike by the Bank of Japan knocked the wind out of the market. The Nikkei fell 136.28 to 35,240.07.

**HONG KONG** — Prices of blue chips closed lower despite Governor David Wilson's announcement of an ambitious new infrastructure development plan. The Hang Seng index fell 36.26 to 2,807.78.

**SINGAPORE** — The Straits Times industrial index surged to another post-crash high of 1,428.98, up 8.07.

**BOMBAY** — Share prices finished mixed. Brokers said the market was undermined by fresh revelations about pay-offs in a \$1.3 billion government arms deal.

**FRANKFURT** — The DAX index dived 32.36 points — almost two per cent — to 1,604.05 under the impact of a three pfenning rise in the dollar.

**ZURICH** — Interest rate worries depressed shares. The All-Swiss performance index lost 9.2 points to 1,185.3.

**PARIS** — Shares eased but financials Paribas and Suez made strong gains.

**LONDON** — The dollar's strength aroused doubts whether U.N. interest rates may not rise yet further. The FTSE index was unchanged at 2218.8.

**NEW YORK** — Stocks fell further in what analysts said looked like the start of a correction after a long push ahead. At 1558 the Dow Jones industrials were down 25.9 points to 2,759.43.

### THE BETTER HALF.

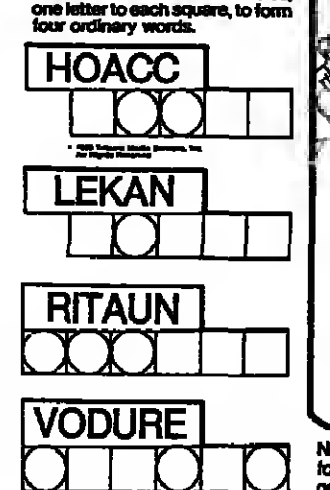
By Harris



"We didn't get to go on vacation this year, but our money got to go to New York, Denver, Los Angeles, Chicago..."

### JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: MIDGE AUGUR DISCUS GENTLE

Answer: When they reach middle age, many people are reduced to this — REDUCING

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



THE BEST WAY TO TELL A WOMAN'S AGE IS WHEN SHE'S THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: MIDGE AUGUR DISCUS GENTLE

Answer: When they reach middle age, many people are reduced to this — REDUCING

Peanuts

Mutt'n' Jeff

Andy Capp





## SPORTS IN BRIEF

## Committee to train Algerian team

ALGIERS (R) — A committee of four will take charge of Algeria's national soccer team for their last World Cup qualifying match against Egypt next month, the Algerian news agency APS said on Tuesday. The committee will replace coach Kamel Lemoui, who resigned on Monday after Algeria's poor 0-0 draw against the Egyptians in the home match in the eastern city of Constantine on Sunday. Algeria had been counting on a decisive victory to cushion a possible draw or defeat in Cairo on November 17. APS quoted Omar Kezzal, president of the Algerian Football Federation, as saying the committee would consist of three Algerian trainers and a general manager who would be entrusted with team selection and coaching. Algeria, at one time one of Africa's strongest sides, qualified for the 1982 and 1986 World Cup finals. But they have slipped badly in recent years and Algerian sports commentators give them little chance of reaching next year's finals in Italy.

## Irish fans warned to stay at work

DUBLIN, Ireland — Irish sports fans have been told not to call in sick with soccer fever when the national team plays a big world cup match this week. Employers said that a 1 a.m. kickoff for Wednesday's match between Ireland and northern Ireland at Lansdowne Road Stadium could lead to widespread absenteeism. The early afternoon kickoff has been set to try to avoid crowd trouble. The federated union of employers, which represents Ireland's major industries, said workers who called in sick and went to the match or stayed home to watch it live on television would be disciplined. "It would be entirely wrong for people to go sick, as it were," Jim O'Brien, a spokesman for the group, said. O'Brien said he would watch a video recording of the match after work.



## Tyson holds clinics for children

ALBANY, New York (AP) — Heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson sparred for a half-hour and signed autographs at a boxing clinic Monday morning as part of his sentence for speeding twice here last summer. Tyson also sparred at St. Joseph's Youth Centre over the weekend, and his trainer said he looks good for his upcoming defense against Canadian champion "Razor" Ruddock. That fight is scheduled for Nov. 18 in Edmonton, Alberta.

"He gave his sparring partners tremendous physical workouts. He is in great physical condition," trainer Aaron Snowwell said.

Tyson moved his camp to Albany Thursday so he could be available for the clinics, said Paul Scaria, a Tyson spokesman.

Tyson was ordered by judge Stephen Safranko to hold the clinics and pay a \$300 fine after pleading guilty in August to speeding. Tyson originally had been ordered to hold the clinics by Saturday, but his attorney, John Hicks, struck a deal with Safranko allowing an extension to Monday. Safranko said Tyson faced resentencing if he failed to hold the clinics Monday.

## S. Korea leads in taekwondo

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korea, the home of taekwondo, held the third-day lead in the 9th world taekwondo championships Wednesday with three gold medals in men's and women's competition.

Taiwan's Chin Yu-Fan stopped South Korea's gold medal sweep Wednesday by outpointing Monica Torres Anasilla of Mexico 2-0 in the women's finweight division.

It was Taiwan's first gold medal after two days of preliminary competition that began Monday at Seoul's Chamsil gymnasium. Sita Kumari Rai of Nepal shared the bronze medal with Kim Joo-Hyang of South Korea in the under 43-kilogramme class.

Kwon Tae-Ho of South Korea captured the men's finweight title with a decision over Chang Jung-San. The bronze was shared by Juan Moreno of the United States and Harun Ates of Turkey, who lost 3-2 to Chang in the semi-finals.

Jang Hyuk in the men's featherweight class and Kim So-Young in the women's featherweight division were South Korea's two other gold medalists.

In the semi-finals, Kim So-Young overpowered Patricia Mariscal of Mexico 4-0, the Mexican shared the women's under 55-kilogramme bronze with Raouel Palacios of Spain.

In the six-day, eight-category competition, 446 taekwondo competitors — 310 men and 136 women — from 58 countries are battling for 16 titles.

Taekwondo is an ancient Korean martial art using kicks, chops and blows. South Korea has won the world title since 1971, is expected to win this year's team title in the Biennial world championships.

## Golz wins cycling classic

TURIN, Italy (AP) — West Germany's Rolf Golz Tuesday won the Milan-To-Turin cycling classic for the second consecutive year, outstripping Norway's Erik Pedersen, Switzerland's Tony Rominger and Spain's Marino Lejarreta.

The four began their final push as they raced down the steep slope of Superga hill on the outskirts of Turin. Golz sprinted ahead of the others 200 metres from the finish, raising his arms in triumph as he scored his first major win of the season.

Golz won with an average speed of 43.208 kilometre per hour and covered the 214-kilometre mostly flat course in four hours, 57 minutes and 10 seconds.

Pedersen made a final rush but could not close the distance and finished second, followed by Rominger and then Lejarreta, all in the same time as Golz.

Italy's Alberto Volpi edged Andrew Hampsten of the United States for fifth place, 16 seconds behind Golz. The pack finished 58 seconds behind.

"Now I'm feeling fit at last," said Golz, who suffered from bronchitis during the Milan-San Remo race in March.

Golz won with an average speed of 43.208 kilometre per hour and covered the 214-kilometre mostly flat course in four hours, 57 minutes and 10 seconds.

## Soviets open up on drug abuse

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union, until recently extremely secretive about problems in its sports programmes, is now at the forefront of the international campaign to fight drug abuse among athletes, says a leading Canadian sports administrator.

"In the last nine months, the Soviets have made absolutely extraordinary admissions about athletes testing positive that previously would have been unheard of," said Lyle Makosky, head of the Canadian delegation to a multi-national anti-doping symposium that began in Moscow on Tuesday.

"I know of no other country that has made such a dramatic shift in such little time," Makosky said.

He said the new openness generated in Moscow was essential to the international campaign against drug abuse by athletes.

"In the past, everyone in one bloc pointed the finger at the other," Makosky said. "Now you have a real acceptance that drug abuse is an international problem."

Many of the world's most experienced sports officials have convened in Moscow to try to form a united front against the misuse of drugs.

"Drugs are rarely abused on the day of competitions. So to eradicate them, we have to concentrate on the time when they are being abused, such as in the early days of training. To do that, we need a complete protocol procedure by which we can do it."

Some countries, such as Norway and Sweden, already impose national out-of-competition testing. Gold, a former president of the European athletic association

and now chairman of the British Olympic association, said others had to follow.

"To be effective, we must have international out-of-competition testing," Gold said. "It's a wide-ranging, complex subject and although you can't test everyone all the time, the deterrent would be there."

"It is not easy to accomplish and needs time," he said. "There are several problems, but if we could get common agreement in, say, the top 25 or 30 countries in sports, you would get to where a significant part of the anti-doping problem lies."

U.S. hurdler Edwin Moses, a member of the IOC athletics commission and chairman of the U.S. Olympic committee's substance abuse committee, said out-of-competition random testing was the only way to solve the problem.

"That's the thrust for defeating the doping problem," he said. Moses added that athletes were not the only people to blame.

"We need to be very vigilant to make sure that individuals who work with our athletes — coaches, trainers and sometimes even doctors, are not a part of the doping problem but instead become part of the solution."

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## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

## DO IT IN REVERSE!

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A Q 10  
♥ A 9 6  
♦ Q J 9  
♣ 8 7 5 2

EAST  
♠ 7 6 4  
♥ Q J 10 3 2  
♦ A K 10 8  
♣ A K 9 3

SOUTH  
♠ K J 9 8 2  
♥ K 7 5  
♦ A K 10 8  
♣ 6

South bidding:  
3 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

There are some bridge terms which have an aura of mystery about them. We receive many letters from readers who do not understand the term "dummy reversal."

Normally, when you play a hand you try to use dummy's trumps for ruffing your losers, and your trumps to draw the enemy's fangs. When you "reverse" the dummy, you are simply turning that procedure upside down — you treat dummy as the master hand and use your

trumps for ruffing. How do you recognize when a dummy reversal is viable? The key is to have high trumps in dummy. Consider this hand.

Six spades is an excellent contract despite the fact that the combined high card count is only 27. The fact that there is no duplication in clubs is what makes it so good. Note North's jump to four spades. His two no trump had limited his hand, so his jump described a holding greatly improved because of his fit for both of declarer's suits.

The defenders made their book on the opening lead, and declarer was faced with the possibility of a heart loser. He ruffed the club continuation, and his first chore was to find out how the trumps were distributed. When both defenders followed to the second trump, won on the board, declarer could virtually claim his contract.

He ruffed another club, crossed to the jack of diamonds and ruffed dummy's remaining club with his last trump. He got back to the table with the ace of hearts and drew the outstanding trump with dummy's high trump. On this trick he discarded a heart from hand. His hand now was high, and four red-suit winners brought the slam home.

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## FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

## FIRST RACE 2.50 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Hany El Hadeed	Mashhour	Owner	Ahmed	58
2. Salih Mohammad El Assal	Talies	Owner	Shafiq	56
3. Mohammad Ghareeb	Anaby	Owner	Mostafa	56
4. Riad A. El Haliz	J. Diban	Owner	Sairy	54.5
5. Samir Khalil Haddadin	M. Tahir	Owner	Jamal	54
6. Mislim Khalil Kaitan	Kassas	Owner	Younis	54
7. Talib El Nahar	Nasir	Owner	Kasim	53
8. Talib El Nahar	Badir	Owner	Kasim	53
9. Tamir Mallouh El Falez	Sharoud	Owner		51.5

## SECOND RACE 3.10 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Khalid Hammad Ayad	Borfan	Owner	Ahmed	56
2. Mashhour Faisal A. Jnab	Shafiq	Owner	Younis	56
3. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Walaah	Owner	Abbas	54.5
4. Faleed Lazam El Neel	Jamilah	Owner	Mousa	54.5
5. Ghalib Haddadin	F. Hanady	Owner	Rashad	51.5
6. Fayadh Mohammad El Assal	Metelthir	Owner	Ahmed	51.5
7. Ghazy A. Jabir	Ashkar	Owner	Mostafa	50
8. Nimir El Hmoud	Rida	Owner	Mostafa	50
9. Faleed Khalil Haddadin	Hanady	Owner	George	48.5
10. Nidal Barjes El Hadeed	Sarimah	Owner	Yousef	48.5

## THIRD RACE 3.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mohammad Hammad El Adwan	El Faleh	Owner	Ahmed	56
2. Khalid Hammad Ayad	Shamroukh	Owner	Younis	56
3. Tahir Salama Hammad	S. Tahir	Owner	El Daham	56
4. Mohammad Salma Nabulsi	Sabah	Owner	Younis	54.5
5. Hassan Aly Daham	N. Hassan	Owner	Hiary	54.5
6. Mahmoud El Adwan	M. Abdallah	Owner	Ahmed	54.5
7. Yousef Rahal	Anwaj	Owner	Saad	54.5
8. Shihadih Aly Fokara	F. Rady	Owner	Younis	54.5
9. Shihadih Aly Fokara	N. Nalel	Owner	Younis	51.5
10. Khalid Yousef El Abd	Ghazal	Owner	Mousa	54.5
11. Khalid Yousef Hammad	F. Raled	Owner	Younis	54.5
12. Abdulah Dawoud	Ghobar	Owner	Jamal	50
13. Mishal Miliab El Falez	Hana	Owner		48.5

## FOURTH RACE 3.50 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Hany El Hadeed	Rosa	Owner	Mousa	58.5
2. Nimir El Hmoud	B. Rababan	Owner	Rida	56.5
3. Nimir El Hmoud	B. Shams	Owner	Rida	54.5
4. Najla Wasil Bsharat	Mashaleh	Owner	Khalid	56.5
5. Ibrahim Hany Beharat	F. Khair	Owner	Jamal	56
6. Salim Mohammad A. Rawas	El Mayas	Owner	Ahmed	56
7. Ghazy A. Jabir	M. Sali	Owner	Mostafa	56
8. Oudatallah Mary Haman	H. Mary	Owner	Younis	55.5
9. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Hamdallah	Owner	Abbas	54.5
10. Mansour Anwar El Shalan	Saleh	Owner	Saad	53.5
11. Fawaz Anwar El Shalan	Ashkar	Owner	Zaidan	50
12. Nawal Anwar El Shalan	Raid	Owner	Zaidan	50

## FIFTH RACE 4.10 FOR THIRD &amp; SECOND CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner
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A Sinhalese extremist hands over his weapon to a Buddhist monk in the presence of a policeman in Puttalam, in north-west Sri Lanka. At least 869 rebels surrendered since a six-day ceasefire was declared two weeks ago.

## Violence rages ahead of Colombo peace conference

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Twenty-one people were killed in Sri Lanka, six of their bodies found burning on the roadside, while political parties prepared to meet Thursday to seek peace for the island.

Military sources and residents said the bodies of six unidentified men were found burning on piles of tyres Wednesday at Dodangoda, seven kilometres from Kalutara town in the south.

According to the AP police found the bodies of 80 Sinhalese youths bound and shot along a road in southern Sri Lanka Wednesday.

The bodies were found along a

35-kilometre stretch of road between the towns of Panadura and Matugama in Kalutara district, 40 kilometres south of Colombo, said police officials quoted by the AP.

Sources quoted by Reuters could not confirm what the news agency said were rumours that 80 people had been killed in the same area by death squads hunting leftwing rebels.

The sources said nine others were killed and dumped on the banks of the Kelani River at Hanwell, 30 kilometres south of Colombo Tuesday.

A government statement said three rebels and three policemen

were killed in separate clashes in the 24 hours up to Wednesday morning.

The violence erupted as 21 political parties were due to attend a conference Thursday chaired by President Ranasinghe Premadasa that will examine proposals to end the bloodshed.

Premadasa has agreed to consider an opposition proposal to dissolve parliament and hold fresh elections under a caretaker government. The proposal is expected to be placed before the conference.

The leftwing People's Liberation Front has been trying to oust,

## Drugs, debt, Panama to dominate Latin summit

ICA, Peru (R) — Seven Latin American presidents were scheduled to meet here Wednesday to tackle drug problems facing the region, the quandary of limited progress on debt and the question of what, if any, action to take against Panama.

"The issue (of Panama) will be discussed directly by the presidents in Ica," Uruguay's Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano told reporters Tuesday after a preparatory foreign ministers meeting in the northern Peruvian city of Trujillo.

The so-called "group of eight" Latin American countries is holding its third annual summit since the regional grouping was formed in 1986 to coordinate a position on themes such as debt, trade and development as well as promote democracy within the region.

In a new spirit of cooperation with Washington on narcotics, the presidents of the region's three major cocaine producers Tuesday

asked President George Bush to hold talks on joint action against the drugs lords.

Presidents Alvaro Garcia of Peru, Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia and Virgilio Barco of Colombia welcomed Bush's decision last month to earmark \$3 billion to the drugs fight and invited him to meet them within 30 days.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said in Washington that Bush had accepted the invitation for talks but no date or place has yet been announced.

Other leaders of the group, of which Bolivia is not a member, are expected to join in endorsing recent initiatives on drugs at their two-day summit at this resort town, 300 kilometres south of Lima.

Brazil's foreign minister, Roberto de Abreu Sodre, said Tuesday the group would declare all-out war on drug smuggling, which in Colombia has already turned into a bloody conflict between the government and cocaine

cartels. Other countries fear the trade will spread to their areas.

Less clear is how strong a position the presidents will take on Panama, which was suspended from the group in February, 1988 after a military coup and where General Manuel Antonio Noriega earlier this month put down an army revolt.

"Some countries want a break and others want a severe condemnation of the situation in Panama," de Abreu Sodre told reporters during the foreign ministers meeting in Trujillo.

Peru's foreign minister, Guillermo Larco Cox, said Panama's annulment of elections last May was "a mockery of democratic principles."

President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela said in Caracas Tuesday that "the current regime lacks all legitimacy and legality." Both Peru and Venezuela favour expulsion, diplomatic sources said here.

## U.S. gives refuge to Panama dissidents

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Forty-two dissidents were brought to the United States for protection over the weekend after last week's aborted coup in Panama, the State Department said Tuesday.

In a related development, the Bush administration came under heavy criticism for initially telling reporters the United States was not involved in the failed attack on General Manuel Antonio Noriega, then admitting later U.S. troops blocked two roads at the rebels' request.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said family members of Major Moises Giroldi, who was said to have fled the move to topple Noriega, were among those given refuge.

She refused to name the individuals or say where they were staying but published reports put them in hiding in the Miami area. U.S. officials are debriefing the Panamanians for details of the coup attempt.

"They were admitted on humanitarian grounds" and are under the sponsorship of the U.S. Catholic Conference, which, among other things, aids refugees, she told reporters.

"And I can tell you the U.S. Catholic Conference will assist them in resettling either temporarily or permanently in the United States," she added.

The Immigration and Natur-

alisation Service (INS) is prepared to review applications for political asylum if such requests are made by the 42 dissidents, Tutwiler said.

Panamanian authorities said Giroldi was one of 10 rebels killed during the failed coup, which was put down by Noriega loyalists. Anti-Noriega forces have charged that Noriega executed at least a dozen officers, including Giroldi.

Since indicting Noriega on drug trafficking charges two years ago, the United States has tried to oust him from office through economic sanctions and diplomatic pressure.

President Bush publicly encouraged Panamanians to revolt against Noriega and his administration gave limited help to rebels last week by blocking the two roads that could have been used by Noriega loyalists.

At her daily news briefing, Tutwiler insisted there was no intent to conceal information from the public. Events were moving fast and U.S. policy involved many different people, not all of whom knew everything others were doing, she said.

When her deputy told reporters Oct. 3 there was no U.S. involvement "that was Richard's understanding from people that we depend on who tell us these things," she said.

White House spokesman Mar-



Manuel Noriega

lin Fitzwater admitted he was wrong when he told reporters U.S. forces blocked roads only to protect U.S. personnel under Panama Canal treaty rights.

He acknowledged the U.S. action "was also requested by apparently the wife of Giroldi." The Pentagon disclosed that coup leaders at one point argued over whether to turn Noriega over to the United States.

Officials have broadened their power to fire public workers and frozen their wages under new laws that an opposition leader described as "repressive" steps toward a police state.

A government communiqué, released Tuesday night after a meeting of the cabinet controlled by Noriega, said the government also eliminated some government bonuses in order to protect "the economy and the national security from the aggression of the U.S. government."

## E. Berlin slams protesters, but hopes for talks flicker

EAST BERLIN (Agencies) — East Berlin's hardline Marxist government has stepped up attacks on pro-democracy protesters, but hopes of compromise flickered in two cities worst hit by demonstrations and riots.

East Germany's Interior Ministry said in its first account of last weekend's nationwide protests that 103 policemen were injured, some seriously, by "rampaging hooligans."

"Hooligans, jumped-up rowdies and criminal elements shouted anti-state slogans and attacked police. They threw stones, bottles, firebombs and hit out brutally and ruthlessly with steel bars and other objects," the statement, read out on evening television news, said.

But the same broadcast brought a startling statement of qualified sympathy from a leader of the workers militia used to break up protests in cities throughout the country.

Wolfgang Rosch, deputy leader of the Leipzig militia, said he decried a protest by up to 70,000 in his city Monday night, even though it passed off peacefully.

"But we showed we are ready to seek understanding. We have our own questions and worries that to some extent are the same as those of the people who went out on the streets," he said.

One local unit of the Leipzig militia warned shortly before Monday night's protest in front of the central Nikolai church that they were ready, to rise, "if necessary with weapon in hand," to

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One local unit of the Leipzig militia warned shortly before Monday night's protest in front of the central Nikolai church that they were ready, to rise, "if necessary with weapon in hand," to

fight counter-revolution.

Tensions eased in nearby Dresden, hit by the fiercest rioting of the last week, after news of an unprecedented meeting Monday between the city's mayor and 20 protesters.

The meeting bore first fruits with the release of about 500 protesters held over the last week. Church sources said people were also being released in East Berlin.

Dresden's Communist apparatus is headed by First Secretary Hands Modrow, who is regarded as a leading moderate and seen by some as a possible successor to 77-year-old leader Erich Honecker. But it was not clear if he played any decisive role in the decision to hold contacts.

Tensions have eased in the key provincial cities since Monday night's Leipzig rally. Leipzig authorities also appear ready to meet protesters.

But the signals from the central party and government apparatus in East Berlin suggest high-level alarm over the sheer size of the Leipzig rally — the biggest since a failed anti-Communist rebellion in 1953.

Church officials might get some idea of the thinking of top communist leaders if they are invited for talks with East Berlin city authorities. But East Berlin Bishop Gottfried Forck told reporters Tuesday night: "From the government side, there is no sign yet."

## Nobel prize doesn't make everyone happy

PARIS (R) — French protests over the award of the 1989 Nobel Prize for Medicine to two Americans were rejected Tuesday by the Nobel Committee.

Eminent members of the committee, which honoured J. Michael Bishop and Harold E. Varmus Monday, dismissed complaints that they had overlooked French scientist Dominique Stehelin.

France's government-run CNRS Research Institute issued no formal protest on behalf of one of its star scientists but much of the French scientific community was in uproar, supporting Stehelin's claim that he was mainly responsible for the 1976 breakthrough in cancer research mentioned in the Nobel citation.

"We have given the prize to Bishop and Varmus and think it was the right choice," Jan

Lindsten, secretary of Sweden's Nobel Medicine Committee, said in Stockholm.

Professor Peter Reichard, another member, said the committee was naturally aware of Stehelin's work on cancer research in California in the early 1970s.

"But we came to the clear conclusion that Bishop and Varmus were instrumental in the whole procedure. They were indisputable while Stehelin — and others — were not," he told Reuters.

Stehelin himself was clearly upset. "I conceived the experiments, I carried them out alone, and I was the first signatory of the two articles in the Journal of Molecular Biology and in Nature in 1976," Stehelin told the Paris daily Le Figaro.

"I don't want the Nobel, but I do want my work to be

recognised," said Stehelin, now aged 45 and research director at the Pasteur Institute in Lille, northern France.

Bishop and Varmus, of the University of California at San Francisco, Monday praised Stehelin's contribution.

But Bishop said he and Varmus conceived the experiments which their young French colleague, then a post-doctoral fellow, carried out.

"This is an issue that is debated almost every year and will have to be left to the Nobel Committee," Bishop told a news conference, alluding to the problem of apportioning credit for drawn-out research involving numerous scientists.

Official French sources said earlier Tuesday that the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) would make a public protest but French ire cooled during the day.

CNRS Director-General Francois Kourilsky congratulated Bishop and Varmus while saluting Stehelin's contribution.

"Beyond prizes and individual rewards, man and society are the first beneficiaries (of research)," Kourilsky said in a statement after a meeting with colleagues for several hours.

The carefully-worded statement appeared to be aimed at heading off conflict between the Nobel Committee and the dominant French scientific institute which runs 1,300 laboratories and employs 17,000 researchers and engineers.

Peking protests

Meanwhile, China has protested formally to Norway over the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the "political gangster" the Dalai Lama, the People's Daily reported Wednesday.

## Extraditables claim killing of journalists

BOGOTA (AP) — Drug traffickers have claimed responsibility for killing an administrator and circulation manager of a crusading anti-drug newspaper and threatened to kill the rest of its Medellín staff.

A magazine journalist and four other people also were gunned down late Tuesday night in Medellín, Colombia's cocaine trafficking capital.

The killings in Medellín followed 13 bombings in three other Colombian cities late Monday and early Tuesday — the worst spate of attacks since the country's drug traffickers began open warfare with the government nearly two months ago.

Last month, a car bomb exploded outside the main offices in Bogotá of the 102-year-old El Espectador newspaper, injuring scores of bystanders and causing extensive damage.

In a telephone call to El Espectador Tuesday, a man said a group called the extraditables would kill the 11 members of the paper's Medellín staff if they did not leave the city in three days, an editor at the paper said.

The anonymous caller said

"the Extraditables" was responsible for Tuesday's killings of the paper's administrator and circulation manager for the city of two million, said the editor.

Drug traffickers have issued statements under the name the Extraditables. The group's name refers to the vulnerability of smugglers to extradition to the United States on drug trafficking charges.

In announcing the country's anti-drug campaign, President Virgilio Barco reinstated emergency decrees restoring an extradition treaty with the United States and empowering security forces to seize the property of cocaine bosses.

Millions of dollars in property allegedly belonging to the traffickers has since been seized there, but only one reputed high-level drug figure has been extradited to the United States.

Killed within an hour of each other Tuesday afternoon were El Espectador's Medellín administrator, Martha Luz Lopez, 35, and its circulation manager for the city, Miguel Soler, 45. Both were shot by gunmen travelling on motorcycles.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Judge chosen to take Greece to polls

ATHENS (AP) — Supreme Court President Ioannis Grivas was picked Wednesday to head a service government that will lead Greece to elections in November, only five months after the last voting. The 66-year-old Grivas' appointment came as no surprise since he had been frequently mentioned as the likeliest candidate to take the country to general elections Nov. 5. President Christos Sartzetakis summoned Grivas to the downtown Athens presidential palace where he was handed the mandate to put together an interim cabinet, an official announcement said. Grivas respected for his detailed knowledge of the intricate Greek legal system, began his career in 1954 and rose quickly through the judicial ranks.

### Typhoon slams Philippines

MANILA (R) — A powerful typhoon ripped through the Philippines Wednesday, killing at least 26 people and forcing 60,000 to flee their homes, rescue officials said. President Corason Aquino said damage from Typhoon Dan was considerable and urged the country to unite to face the disaster. "Let us not waste precious time bickering over political issues," she said, in apparent reference to the divisions caused by the death in Hawaii of Ferdinand Marcos. "Let us act promptly in the traditional Filipino way — unselfishly and generously," she declared in a press statement, saying she would release emergency funds for the typhoon-hit regions. Dan, the second typhoon to hit the country in six days, sparked floods and landslides, uprooted trees and power lines, and forced the closure of schools, government offices and Manila airport. It blacked out Manila for more than 12 hours. Reports from the Red Cross, government officials and the military said at least 85,000 people in Manila and six neighbouring provinces had homes damaged or flooded as the typhoon left a belt of destruction across the country.

### Police foil IRA escape

BELFAST (R) — Police have foiled a plot by up to 30 Irish nationalist prisoners to blast their way out of a top security jail using explosives concealed in shoe heels, security sources said Wednesday. Police found balls of the Czechoslovak-made explosive Semtex — powerful enough to blast open doors — in shoes belonging to Irish Republican Army (IRA) inmates of the Crumlin road jail in Belfast, the Northern Ireland capital. The shoe heels had been hollowed out and bonded together again. All 570 prisoners were promptly ordered to remove their socks and shoes, and given replacements while 200 officers scoured the prison for explosives, guns and ammunition.

### Pope files to Christian outpost

MAUMERE, Indonesia (R) — Pope John Paul took a noisy, bumpy ride in a military transport plane Wednesday to visit the island of Flores, a remote Christian outpost at the dusty eastern end of Muslim dominated Indonesia. The pontiff, on the third day of his Indonesian tour, island-hopped in two planes to make the five-hour journey to Flores, whose 1.3 million population is 85 per cent Catholic, one of the few regions in the country where they are dominant. At a mass for 60,000 people at a sweltering, dusty football stadium on one of Indonesia's poorest islands, the Pope again emphasised Catholic loyalty to the country, which has the world's largest Muslim community. "As Catholics and Indonesians, you are taking full part in the life of your country by working courageously to promote the common good," he said at a mass held against a backdrop of volcanoes whose lush vegetation contrasts with the parched brush of the rest of the island.

### Ruling gives go-ahead for shuttle

WASHINGTON (R) — A judge Tuesday gave the go-ahead for the launch of the space shuttle Atlantis and its plutonium-powered probe Galileo, which anti-nuclear groups argued could cause a nuclear disaster worse than Chernobyl. The ruling quashed the first attempt to use the American court system to stop a civilian space launch and cleared the way for blast-off. The launch had been scheduled for Thursday but trouble with the shuttle's main engine forced the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to delay the launch for at least five days, an official announced Tuesday night. The \$1.4 billion Galileo, containing 48 pounds of plutonium, will be deployed after the launch from Cape Canaveral, Florida. It will travel once around Venus and twice around Earth before it arrives at Jupiter in December 1995.

## COLUMN

### Magnum size for bigger Americans

NEW YORK (R) — America's premier condom-maker has decided bigger is better and is now marketing magnum size for larger men. Carter-Wallace, maker of Trojans, America's biggest-selling brand, said its research showed that contrary to popular wisdom "one size doesn't fit all." So it made magnum, which is 20 per cent bigger than the standard size. "Based on Kinsey data, over 70 per cent of men could be more comfortable using a larger size condom, and informal studies through our customer service department support this need," Carter products Marketing Director Scott Hoyt said. The Kinsey Institute at the University of Indiana carries out surveys of sexual habits in the United States. Suggested retail price is \$1.50 for the three-pack and \$5.25 for the 12-pack.

### 'General's' tales land him in prison

KANSAS CITY, Kansas (AP) — A con man who wooed women, with false tales of his exploits as the nation's youngest major-general and his work for the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) was sentenced to 15 months' psychiatric treatment in a prison hospital Tuesday. U.S. District Judge Earl E. O'Connor ordered Robert S. Lyons, 35, to undergo treatment at a medical center in Springfield, Missouri, or Rochester, Minnesota. Lyons was also fined \$500 and placed on probation for one year. He faced up to three years in prison and \$250,000 in fines. Lyons pleaded guilty in July to falsely impersonating a federal officer, "I'm sorry for this episode and the entire train of events," the water purification salesman told the judge.

### Hunter ignores dead body

BENTONVILLE, Arkansas (AP) — A squirrel hunter delayed reporting the discovery of a body because he feared the ensuing investigation would spoil the next day's hunt, a prosecutor said. No charges have been filed against the hunter, but the case remains under investigation, said Benton County prosecutor David Clinger. Clinger said charges that could be filed include obstruction of government operations or hindering prosecution. Sheriff Andy Lee said Wednesday the hunter who found the decomposed body of Dana Stidham of Centerton Sept. 16, went hunting the next morning before notifying the sheriff's office. Lee declined to identify the hunter. "He said if he called Sunday morning before he went hunting it would mess up the woods, which I think is a very bad attitude," Lee said. "I'm not at all pleased with the way he handled the situation, and I'm not sure this is the end of it." He said he didn't know how many squirrels the hunter had bagged during the two days of hunting.

### Thieves walk off with pocket-sized Renoir

BRUSSELS (R) — Thieves walked into a Brussels art museum and stole a tiny painting by the French impressionist Auguste Renoir while attendants were not looking, a museum spokeswoman said Thursday. Museum staff discovered the painting had been removed from its frame Wednesday afternoon, she said. The museum doors were immediately closed and police searched 300 visitors, but the thieves had already escaped. Entitled "nude", the painting measured 16 by 18 centimetres and was worth about two million Belgian francs (\$30,000).

## Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.		MAX.		
	° C	° F	° C	° F	Weather
AMSTERDAM	11	52	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	24	75	Cloudy	
BAHRAIN	27	31	35	95	Clear
BANGKOK	25	77	33	91	Clear
Buenos Aires	14	57	17	62	Rain
CAIRO	21	70	36	97	Clear
CHICAGO	67	44	16	60	Clear
COPENHAGEN	67	45	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	65	41	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	68	46	13	55	Clear
HONG KONG	24	76	30	86	Clear
ISTANBUL	18	64	24	75	Cloudy
JAKARTA	24	76	30	86	Clear
LONDON	12	54	16	61	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	24	75	Clear	
MADRID	18	24	75	Clear	
MECCA	25	77	43	109	Clear
MONTREAL	10	27	11	52	Cloudy
MOSCOW	01	30	86	Clear	
NEW DELHI	22	72	38	97	Clear
NEW YORK	64	16	63	79	Clear
PARIS	14	18	57	Clear	
ROME	13	16	55	Clear	
SYDNEY	14	57	25	77	Clear
TOKYO	12	58	19	65	Rain
VIGNANA	48	49	13	55	Clear